

FRENCH WOMEN WILL BE GIVEN MUNICIPAL VOTE

Union Pour Le Suffrage Des Femmes
Has Successful Interview With Par-
liamentary Committee—Full Suffrage
Recommended for Future

ELECTORATE TO BE EQUALIZED AFTER WAR

Paris, France.—French women will be admitted to municipal suffrage after the war. The Parliamentary Committee on Universal Suffrage recently received a delegation from the Union pour le Suffrage des Femmes on the bill, the subject of which is to confer franchise and eligibility on women in municipal elections. After a discussion the committee pronounced itself in favor, and it instructed M. Pierre E. Flandin, the reporter of the bill, to draw up an amendment fixing an age limit, so that after the war the man and woman electorate shall be equalized. It decided that women could not perform the functions of senatorial delegates.

The committee made an exhaustive inquiry into the results of woman suffrage in other countries, and before the war broke out it had published in a bulky volume the results of its investigation—results almost wholly favorable. The committee recommended that full suffrage should be given to women ultimately, and municipal suffrage immediately.

The admission of women to the municipal franchise was a foregone conclusion from the time when, at the last elections, the Paris Municipal Council was asked its opinion on the subject, and declared itself, with only a few dissentients, in favor of the reform. This important admission to the women's cause had been preceded in 1907 by that of the General Council of the Seine, in 1910 by the General Council of the Somme, in 1911 by the Lyons Municipal Council, in 1912 by the General Council of Finistere and of Seine Inferieure, the District Councils of Le Havre and of Lyons, and the Municipal Councils of Brest, Le Havre, Villeurbanne, Trélaze and Morlaix. In February, 1914, owing to the pressure exercised by the French Union for Women's Suffrage on behalf of its 30 branches and 12,000 members, and by the League of Electors for Women's Suffrage, the Chamber ordered that time should be allowed for the discussion of the bill giving the vote on local councils.

The following month a meeting was held in Paris, organized by the suffrage section of the French National Council of Women, when about 1500 persons urged the immediate passing of the Dussausoy-Buisson bill. Again in June, 1914, at the petition of the Union Française, supported by other suffrage societies, M. Justin Godart, deputy of the Rhône and vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, demanded that the Chamber should take up the Buisson report, and it was voted that the new Legislature should consider the report.

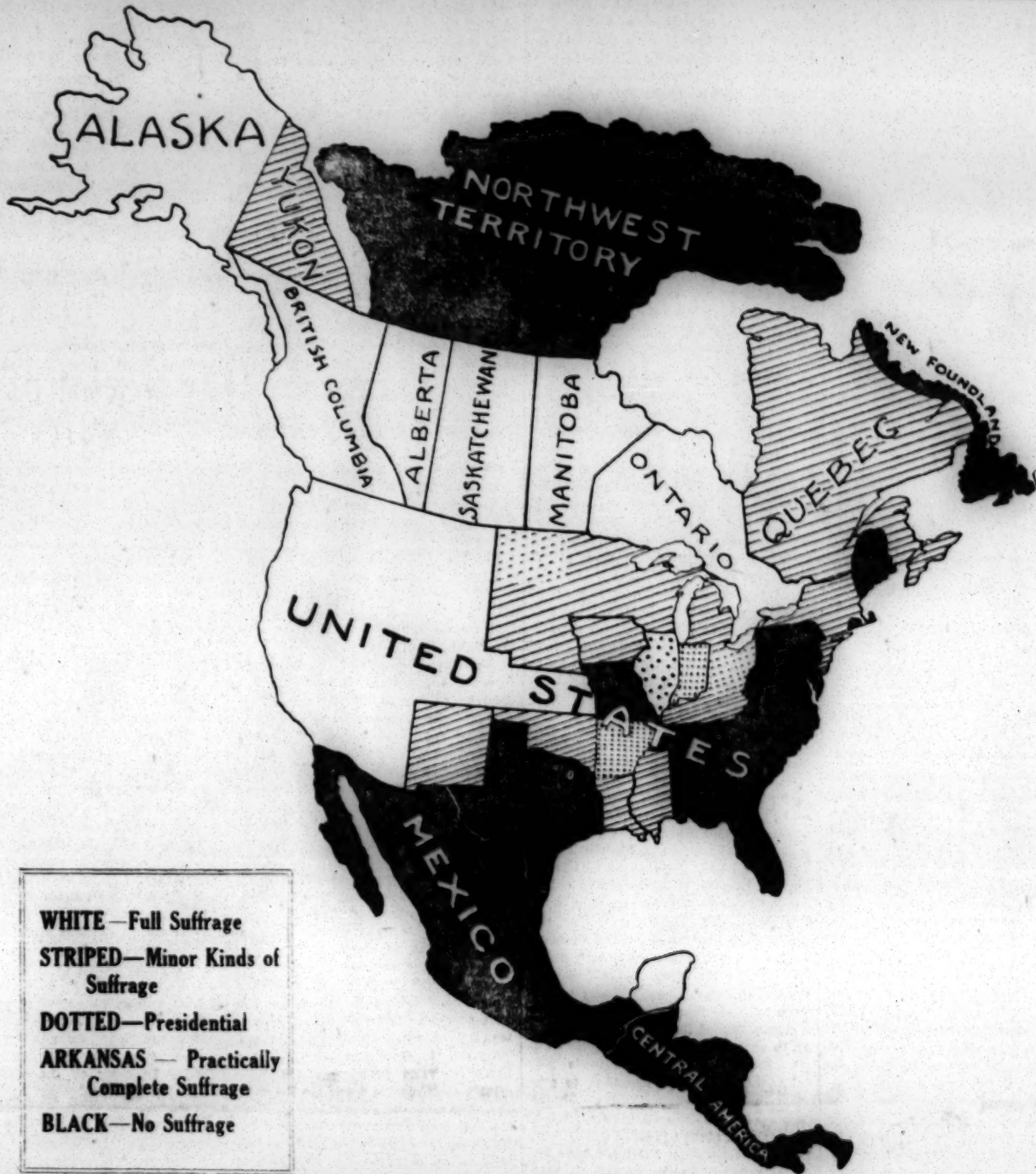
It was thus that the matter stood at the outbreak of the war. Since August, 1914, questions of national defense have been uppermost both in Parliament and in the provincial bodies. Recently, however, after-war problems have begun to engage the attention of legislators, and the acceptance at this stage of the war of the right of women to vote at municipal elections and sit on municipal councils is due in a large measure to the necessity of having the aid of women in the reconstruction work, which must take place in every village and town of the invaded provinces. It is also, as M. Flandin has said, a recognition of the immensely important part which women have taken in the war work of factory and field.

ASKS COURT TO DEFINE "PEOPLE"

State Senate Votes 13 to 7 For Resolve
To Decide Whether Women Are
"People"

The Massachusetts Senate on March 26, without debate and by a rising vote of 13 to 7, adopted the resolve asking the Supreme Court to decide whether or not women are "people" within the meaning of the act passed last year calling for a constitutional convention.

This scores a point for the suffragists. They wanted the question of constitutional equality put up to the Supreme Court. The irreconcilable opponents took the ground that they did not want to let women be counted as people in this connection, no matter whether the Legislature had the constitutional right to do so or not.



WHITE—Full Suffrage
STRIPED—Minor Kinds of
Suffrage
DOTTED—Presidential
ARKANSAS—Practically
Complete Suffrage
BLACK—No Suffrage

VOTE GIVEN TO WOMEN OF RUSSIA

Will Vote for Members of Constituent
Assembly and Serve on Town Com-
mittees—Woman's Organization
Strong in Large Cities

Petrograd.—The City Council of Petrograd has unanimously agreed to appoint a certain proportion of women to several of its committees, says a Central News dispatch. Another recent dispatch says that the women are to be allowed to vote for members of the Constitutional Assembly.

The attitude toward woman suffrage is shown in the fourth and sixth declarations of the Russian revolutionists. Fourth.—To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a Constitutional Assembly, based on universal suffrage—which will establish a governmental regime.

Sixth.—Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.

For a number of years there has been a strong organization of men and women working for equal suffrage in Russia. With the Constitutional Party in power, the organization flourished under the long name of "Defenders of the Rights of Women to Education, Property, and Suffrage," changed later to "Defenders of Women's Rights," and was a member of the International Suffrage Alliance. Its President was a practicing woman physician, Dr. Poliksenia Schischkina Yarets.

When the Constitutional Party went out of power in 1904 the woman's organization was forbidden by law, but it still held together informally, was kept in the international organization as an auxiliary, and has always paid its dues. It was strong in all the large cities of Russia, Petrograd, Moscow, etc.

In the neighboring countries the suffrage was granted to the women of Finland in 1906, the women of Norway in 1907, the women of Iceland in 1913, and those of Denmark in 1915, while the women of Sweden have had municipal suffrage since 1902.

Upon receipt of the news of the revolution in Russia an its possible effect upon the status of the women, Mrs. Catt cabled both to Russia and to Finland, but has received no reply.

CONGRESSWOMAN OPENS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON

Miss Rankin Will Sponsor Federal Suffrage Amendment in House While
Chairman Jones Introduces Measure
in Senate

Washington, D. C.—The office of the Montana Representative, Miss Jeannette Rankin, was opened March 26, in Room 322 of the House office building, by her secretary, Miss Florence Leach, of Valler, Mont. Miss Rankin is expected to arrive late this week.

One of her first acts after the convening of Congress on April 2, will be to introduce the Federal suffrage amendment. This will be the fortieth time the amendment has been introduced in the House of Representatives, but the first time in the history of the nation that a woman has been sponsor of the long-standing measure to give women the vote. It will also be the first time that a man and a woman have represented women in the appeal to Congress. Judge John Baker of California will sponsor the measure from the Democratic side, while Miss Rankin defends it on the Republican side. Chairman Jones of the Woman Suffrage Committee will introduce the measure in the Senate.

LEGALIZE WOMEN AS NOTARIES PUBLIC

Concord, N. H.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has handed down an opinion that women may be eligible to the office of notary public whenever the Legislature passes a law to that effect. Previous opinion of the court has been that the appointment of a woman would be unconstitutional. But now that the Legislature can redress the grievance, it probably will, and inside of six months women will doubtless apply to the secretary of State for commissions as notaries. This will be a boon to the lawyers and real estate agents and others doing a legal business, for now their stenographers and clerks can act when they happen to be away.

Boston Woman Makes Citizens of Immigrants

Miss J. Maud Campbell of Massachusetts Free Library Com-
mission Enlists Help of Foreigners Themselves
in Library Experiments—Did Fine
Work in New Jersey

The Americanization of the immigrant is a subject of lively discussion in these days. Many plans are urged, some wise, some foolish. In the meantime a remarkable work along this line has been quietly carried on by one unassuming woman, Miss J. Maud Campbell, of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission. Through her, hundreds of men have already been fitted for citizenship, and the number is constantly growing.

Before coming to Massachusetts, Miss Campbell had shown her gift for this kind of work by the fine results that she achieved as librarian of the Reid Memorial Library in Passaic, N. J.

Small Boy Started Big Thing
The great opportunity came to Passaic through an immigrant, Peter Reid, a Scotchman. He was a self-made man, who had begun at nine years old to support his mother, as a child laborer in a factory in Dundee. It was part of his daily work to push a wheelbarrow to certain freight houses and bring it back full of packages. This took him past a second-hand book stall, where books were put out for sale. He used to snatch a few moments to look at them. One day he saw a book on drying, and

was filled with a keen desire to read it. If he could only do that, he thought, he should know as much as his master. But the book cost a shilling. Little Peter gave his pay envelope every week to his mother, and she gave him back one penny for himself. It would take him twelve weeks to save up the price of the book. For fear somebody else might buy it in the meantime, he hid it under other books in the stall, and every day he looked, with his heart in his mouth, to see if it was still there. At last he bought it. In after years, when he had gone to America and become a rich manufacturer, he said that no boy in Passaic, if he could help it, should ever long so hard for a book without being able to get it.

Library Founded for Foreigners

As a memorial to his wife, therefore, Mr. Reid offered the city a branch library, to be located in the congested foreign district. He said he had made his money out of the foreigners in Passaic, and he wanted to use some of it for their benefit. He gave a \$150,000 building, containing not only the library, but a public hall and various rooms that could be used for social and educational purposes. He also gave \$10,000 for books, on condition that half of it should be spent in buying such books as they thought the people would like, and the other half in buying such books as they actually asked for. Some of the Americans grumbled a little at so fine a branch library being built in the foreign district, when the main library consisted only of two rooms in the city hall; but they could not look a gift horse in the mouth.

Librarian Proves Treasure

The library was destined to become a blessing to the whole city. Miss Campbell was appointed librarian, partly because she was Scotch, and it was hoped that that fact might help her to get

Holden-Stump Bill Killed

Columbus, O.—The resolution introduced by Senator Holden to hinder the passage of the presidential suffrage bill in Ohio was killed when the amended bill, known as the Holden-Stump resolution, was brought back to the Senate for approval, March 21.

The original resolution provided that a full suffrage amendment to the Ohio constitution should be voted on in 1917. This was changed in the House to 1918, because the present year brings up the wet and dry question in Ohio again.

Although Mr. Holden had pleaded for the sanctity of the referendum when his bill passed the Senate, when it came to using the referendum in a fair manner, he opposed it savagely. The amended bill was lost in the Senate, 20 to 10.

VERMONT SENATE PASSES ANOTHER SUFFRAGE BILL

Favors Presidential Franchise by Vote
of 18 to 7—House Passes Bill
Providing for Referendum by Men
and Women Voters

Burlington, Vt.—By a vote of 18 to 7, the bill giving women the right to vote for presidential electors passed the Vermont Senate on March 23.

At the same time the House was passing a bill providing for a straw referendum on suffrage by the men and women voters of the State, 132 to 82. The measure is expected to fail in the Senate.

"The State organization has done some excellent work in the Legislature this year," writes a Vermont correspondent, "the measure permitting tax-paying women to vote having gotten successfully by both House and Senate after some delay, and I have no doubt that we shall get full suffrage soon."

IOWA SENATE PASSES BILL

Resubmission of Suffrage Amendment
Goes Through Senate by Vote of
35 to 13—Passage by House Ex-
pected

The Iowa Senate on March 21 voted, 35 to 13, for the resubmission of the amendment to the State constitution which proposes to grant full suffrage to women. The House is expected to take similar action.

Senator Kimball of Council Bluffs had offered an amendment proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to a vote of the women alone. Senator Parker pointed out that this would invalidate the constitutional amendment. After a stormy discussion Lieutenant Governor More asked that he be given opportunity to submit the constitutionality of the proposal to a judge of the supreme court, and report that afternoon.

In the afternoon, however, the Kimball amendment was withdrawn. It will be presented as a separate bill.

FEEDS 'TECH' STUDENTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Specialist in Housekeeping Serves
Dinner for 35 cents—Advices
Wives to Study Home-making
Business

Boston, Mass.—The feeding of hundreds of college men at reasonable prices, and with economy as a watchword, is the task chosen by Mrs. Helen E. McLean, chief cook at the cafeteria of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Since the opening of the restaurant last September, Mrs. McLean has fed 1,000 students daily, besides catering to special groups and class dinners. Every penny is watched and accounted for, and the housekeeper performs the seemingly impossible feat of serving a table d'hôte dinner for 35 cents.

Her night menu consists of a good soup, choice of two meats, potatoes and vegetables, bread and butter, tea, coffee or milk, and choice of dessert. "And you must remember that we are feeding boys—and that boys have good, big appetites. We have to serve them good, generous orders."

"My best advice to housewives is to learn their business first of all. Then watch the little things. The big ones will naturally follow. And do it yourself; don't rely on someone else to do it for you."

PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE PASSES MICHIGAN SENATE

Decision by Attorney-General Causes
Seven Members of Senate to Swing
Into Suffrage Column—Several Antis
Urge Referendum But Fail to Im-
press Colleagues

NO DEBATE ON REFERENDUM

Lansing, Mich.—The Damon bill to grant women presidential suffrage passed the Senate March 21, by a vote of 22 to 7. A decision by Attorney-General Grosbeck aided considerably in lining up a large majority for it. Mr. Grosbeck gave it as his opinion that the Federal Constitution delegates to the States the power to determine the qualifications of presidential electors, and that nothing in the State constitution prevents the Legislature from giving women the presidential vote.

When this opinion was announced, seven men who had opposed Senator Damon's bill the day before on the ground that it was unconstitutional, immediately switched into the suffrage column. Damon insisted on bringing the measure to a vote on the 21st, saying, "I have the votes here to-day to pass this bill, and I am going to have it put through."

Senators Koehler, Murtha and Wood fought against the presidential suffrage bill and for a referendum in 1918, but failed signally. "Oratorical fireworks were frequent," says the Detroit Free Press, "but it was a noticeable fact that the opponents of the bill did all of the talking. The one exception was when Senator Scully of Lapoor county took a fling at Wayne county for beating woman suffrage the first time it was before the people."

The House of Representatives is objecting to the speed with which bills are being jammed through. On March 22, in committee of the whole, the House waded through fifty bills, including Representative Charles Flowers's proposed constitutional amendment giving the women of Michigan full suffrage. There was no debate on this measure.

NATIONAL UNION HOLDS MEETING

British Association Passes Resolutions
Urging Government to Introduce
Suffrage Bill—Dominion Women to
Be Represented in War Conference

London, England.—The annual council meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has lately been held.

In her presidential address, Mrs. Fawcett referred briefly to the breaking down of barriers, the general improvement in the industrial position of women, and to the tributes of Sir William Beardmore and other large employers of labor to the industrial capacity shown by women. The improvement in women's industrial position had reacted on their political position, she said. The necessity for the inclusion of women in the Parliament which will deal with the problems of reconstruction after the war caused Mr. Asquith on Aug. 13, 1916, in the House, to haul down his anti-suffrage flag. Another notable convert was Mr. Cartill, editor of the Observer, who entirely rescinded his previous anti-suffrage opinions.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, hon. parliamentary secretary, briefly traced the ill-fated attempts of the Government to deal with the Register—the fate of the Special Register Bill, the steps which led to the calling of the Speaker's conference on electoral reform, and the publication of the report of the conference. She reminded the council of the terms of the Speaker's conference. If the proposals of the conference were adopted, some 6,000,000 women would be enfranchised.

The following urgency resolution moved by Mrs. Fawcett, and which 25 other women's societies have already signed, was carried unanimously:

"That this council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies approves the action of the executive committee in signing the following resolution, and adopts it: Recognizing that a bill based on the recommendations of the Speaker's conference will confer the suffrage upon women, though not upon the terms for which we stand, we urge the Government to introduce such a bill without delay, provided that it contains as an integral part provisions for the enfranchisement of women."

A resolution was passed calling attention of the Government to the situation of the Government in the war.

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J. Maud Campbell, The Woman Who Makes Citizens

(Continued from page 73.)

along with this eccentric old Scotchman. She proved a treasure.

Call for Books in 11 Languages

The library was opened about 1902. The people of the district were delighted; they flocked to the library, and the circulation of the books was wonderful. The first difficulty arose when foreigners came from all quarters asking for books in eleven different languages. No public library in the East was actively circulating books in so many tongues. Then came the difficulty to get the books. All the foreigners wanted books about America, in their own languages; books of American history, and books telling what people could and could not do, under the laws of this country; what constituted a legal marriage in America; why, if America is a free country, a man can be compelled to send his children to school; and a hundred and one other things of the same kind. Books in foreign languages giving this information were simply not to be had.

Soon Want to Learn English

"There has always been a feeling that it was not a good thing to keep foreigners books in their own language, because it would tend to keep them foreigners," says Miss Campbell. "But experience proves that you must have something which they can understand, to attract them to the public library in the first place. When they once get into the habit of going there, they are quick to perceive that they ought to learn English. They see thousands of books in English, and only a few in their own language; and they cannot find books in their own language containing the facts that they want."

Library Becomes General Centre

At this time there was no school centre in Passaic, and no social settlement. The library became the centre of everything. All the foreign societies used its rooms for their gatherings. Their literary and musical clubs met there; music classes were held, and they developed several young musicians of uncommon talent. Boys' clubs met there, and young toughs were drawn in and kept out of mischief. Classes to learn English were held there, the foreigners paying their own teacher. Classes in cooking and sewing and nursing followed. The work of Americanization went steadily on.

Knives Are Laid Aside

The librarian became a bureau of information for the whole foreign district. She noticed one bright young Italian from the silk mills, who could not speak English, but who always took out the best books in Italian and French and the best books on art. One evening when she was showing him a new book, he pulled a long knife out of his hip pocket, to cut the pages. She told him that it was against the law to carry such a weapon. He could hardly believe it. She got down a book and showed him the law. The next night he reappeared, with the whole Italian Club at his heels, and for two hours they put the librarian through a grilling fire of questions. What was the reason for this absurd law? Why should people be forbidden to carry so useful and necessary a thing as a knife? "What are pockets for?" asked one indignant member. Miss Campbell said Americans used them to carry handkerchiefs, pocket-books, etc. "A knife is as necessary to an Italian as a handkerchief is to an American!" was the reply.

"Why did nobody ever tell us there was such a law?" asked another. "Last summer a lot of us worked on a railroad job. Every day at dinner time our foreman saw us cutting up our loaves of bread, and our tomatoes with these knives, and he never said a word."

Miss Campbell explained that when a quarrel arose, if a knife were right at hand, there was a strong temptation to use it for stabbing, and that this was the reason for the law against carrying concealed weapons. After a long discussion, the club voted unanimously to disarm, and its members then and there turned over to the librarian a perfect arsenal of pistols and knives.

Most Foreigners Reasonable

Miss Campbell says she has been struck by the good sense and reasonableness of most foreigners, when they understand things. When they get into trouble, it is generally because they do not know.

Traffic Killed Child a Day

When the playground movement reached Passaic, the librarian got the foreigners to join it; and their ward was the first to present a definite plan to the city council. In that congested district, with a canal on one side, a trolley route on another, and on the third a railroad switch leading into the great factories, children often lost their lives. During one month in summer, the traffic killed a child a day, within a radius of five blocks. The librarian's keen eye had noted an unused island in the river, which could be turned into a playground by throwing a little bridge across. There the children could play in safety. She called a little meeting, the foreigners chose their best speakers to go before the city council and make the request, and the Second Ward got its playground. But for the library, the news of all these killings of children would not have got over to the other side of the city.

Library Aids Tuberculosis Campaign

The State Board of Health made an anti-tuberculosis campaign. It sent a man to Passaic to give a lecture, with slides, before five different groups of interested Americans. The librarian was



asked for the use of the library hall. She granted it, on condition that the lecture should be given also for the foreigners of five nationalities. So on one night the lecturer from the Board of Health would speak before the Board of Trade and the Merchants' Association, or the Woman's Club and the high school girls, and on the next night a Jewish doctor would give the lecture in Yiddish, or an Italian doctor in Italian, illustrated by the same slides. The lectures called out a more lively interest among the foreigners than among the Americans, and their questions were quite as intelligent.

Library Aids Diet Kitchen

Ladies connected with the Diet Kitchen complained to the librarian that they could not get the foreign mothers to go there. They would send to get milk for their babies, but would neither come themselves nor bring their children, even though cake and coffee were offered as an inducement. "I will get them for you," said Miss Campbell.

She asked the kindergarten teacher to bring her class to the library and have them go through their usual exercises, and she invited the mothers to come and look on, and when they came they met the ladies from the Diet Kitchen, and got acquainted. They had been unwilling to go to the kitchen, from an insatiable feeling that they would be criticized and lectured, by people who knew nothing of their circumstances. For instance, they would be told they ought to have the babies sleep in the open air, when they had only one or two tiny tenement rooms, with no chance for a sleeping porch, and they were not allowed to leave the baby-carriages in the street. But when it was a question of showing off their offspring, they were delighted to come. They would say, "O, Miss Campbell, won't you let my little girl be in your show next time?" As Miss Campbell said, "It established a pleasant point of contact instead of a critical one."

Library Starts Sewing Class

A cooking class was started, and the next day three little girls came to the librarian and asked her how to make a long apron with a bib, such as they had been told to wear. The resourceful librarian knew how to cut one out. She told them to come to the library on Thursday—her only free afternoon. The first Thursday five little girls came, the next time thirteen, and in a few months there were two hundred children every week. Each came to make a garment—not to practice hemming or stitching first until she was perfect in it, which is tiresome. The parents were willing to give the material if someone would show the children how to cut out garments "like American clothes."

All Religions Help

Miss Campbell soon had to look out for helpers. There were nine religious denominations in the city, and each had a sewing circle. She went to each sewing circle in turn, and asked each to send one of its members to help. Soon she had fifteen teachers. Every denomination was represented, and all religious differences were lost for the time being, in the interest of the work. There was no need of discipline in the sewing class. The children were all so busy and so interested that that matter regulated itself.

Both Sides Profit

The little girls not only learned to sew, but were taken off the streets for a few hours every day, and were brought in contact with women of education and refinement. They learned that it was not necessary to yell in order to get things, and that good dressing did not

mean loud colors and cheap jewelry.

"Meanwhile the ladies were learning, too," said Miss Campbell. "They found out what wonderful housekeepers many of these foreign women were, on very small incomes; and they often saw a little girl go without a garment she needed herself in order to make a night-gown for the baby brother or sister."

Foreigners Can Give Us Points

"In some things these foreign people are more advanced than the average American. The foreign women knew more than the Woman's Club did about playgrounds, and what was needed for them. They knew all about public markets, where you can buy direct from the producer. They often asked why we did not have public laundries, as in Holland, where poor women for a trifle can use the tubs and have all the hot water they want. On a rainy day in summer, when the children are at home from school, it means great discomfort for the whole family to have the clothes washed and dried in two small rooms."

First Woman on State Commission

At that time the State of New Jersey did nothing for the education of adults. The city had to do whatever was done, and the facilities for teaching English in the evening schools were not adequate for a place like Passaic, where 52 per cent of the population was foreign. Men who found themselves unable to learn in the evening school hired a teacher for themselves, and then were able to master the language. Miss Campbell went before the Board of Education and asked that better opportunities should be given. She also talked the matter up with Judge (afterwards Governor) Franklin Port and others. Through her efforts a State Immigration Commission was appointed, with Miss Campbell as one of its members. She was the first woman to serve on a State Commission in New Jersey, and New Jersey was the first State to appoint a commission to investigate the needs of the immigrants within its borders, though some States had appointed commissions to try to attract immigration.

Stretching an Appropriation

The report of the commission showed that many things were needed, but that the most fundamental was more opportunities for education for grown people. The State appropriated \$10,000 for evening schools, and the State Board of Education made the money go much farther by using it to encourage local effort. When a town asked for an evening school the State Board would say, "If you will raise \$200 we will give you \$200 more."

New York Takes a Hand

New York became interested in what was being done in New Jersey. Two great public works were going on in New York—the building of the barge canal between Buffalo and the lakes, and of the New York aqueduct, with construction camps every few miles. There was a feeling that something ought to be done for the thousands of foreign workmen employed. Miss Campbell was asked by the North American Civic League for Immigrants to come and direct the educational work. With the help of Miss Anne Morgan, experimental schools were established at the construction camps, to show that the undertaking was possible, and to convince the State Board of Education that it ought to act.

Women the Best Teachers

Both men and women were tried as teachers, but the women had the better success. From time immemorial women have taught the children to talk. If there is anything in heredity, it is perhaps natural that they should have de-

veloped a gift for teaching languages. Tact, patience and sympathy were also important factors in teaching these workmen of many nationalities. One woman would teach English to men who spoke the Slavic languages, another to those who spoke the Latin-derived languages, etc. The experiment was so successful that within two years the State took over the work, and a law was passed authorizing the opening of an evening school wherever twenty-five foreigners applied.

Three More Commissions Appointed
State Immigration Commissions have since been appointed in New York, California and Massachusetts.

Starts Work in Massachusetts

Afterwards Miss Campbell was invited to serve on the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, a board appointed by the Governor. It was about to make the experiment of trying to connect the foreigners with the public libraries.

The first thing was to make a survey of the State. A circular letter was sent out to all the librarians, asking each of them what foreigners there were in that town, and what was being done for them; also what foreign books, if any, the library had. In Worcester, Springfield and other large centres, the leaders of the foreign colonies were invited to meet with Miss Campbell, the local librarians, the teachers of the evening schools, and anyone else in the place who was interested in the foreign people. The foreigners themselves were asked for suggestions. They were told what books the library had; was there anything else that the library could do? "What can we do for the Poles—or the Russians—right here?" This was bringing them in touch not only with books, but with democratic institutions.

Travelling Libraries Provided

Largely through the help of the foreigners themselves, the Free Library Commission began to get together some little collections of books, each collection in a different language, and each containing, among other things, a dictionary and some elementary readers, and also lives of Washington and Lincoln if they were to be had. "We ought to have a life of Lincoln in every foreign language," Miss Campbell says. The work has grown and spread, until now the commission has 166 travelling libraries in thirteen different languages, circulating through the State. A collection of books stays at the public library in one town until the foreigners there have had a chance to read them, and then it moves on to another place.

Experiment Always Succeeds

The chief difficulty has been to persuade a conservative board of library trustees to make the experiment. When it is tried it always justifies itself. The librarians throughout the State have become interested in the foreigners; they are delighted with their eagerness for books, and are helping actively in the work of Americanization.

Library Helps Greek Girls

For instance, in Ipswich, Mass., there is a large Greek colony, including many girls who work in the hosiery mills. They are nice, clean-looking, ladylike girls; but until recently they took no interest in anything American. The librarian had a few books in modern Greek, and she got the girls to come in and read. She became much interested in them, and enlisted the help of everyone in town who was benevolently inclined. The girls needed a place to meet. She got them a club room, and got two dressmakers to come in the evening and teach them to cut and make their own dresses. Later she got two teachers to come and teach them to read and write English.

Great Change in Sentiment

Two or three years ago the Americans in Ipswich thoroughly disliked the Greeks and the Poles. Last summer the Greek girls' club had a little picnic, and everybody took a friendly interest in it, and all the Ipswich ladies told the visiting member of the State Free Library Commission what nice girls the young Greeks were.

A few years ago there was a serious strike in the Ipswich mills. It led to the calling out of the State militia, and raised the town's tax rate from \$14 per \$100 to \$24. The strike came like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky. Persons familiar with the local situation say that such a thing could not happen now. Today, if discontent in the mills were rising to such a height as to make a strike imminent, the American women who are in touch with the English-speaking Greek girls would be sure to hear of it before things came to the breaking point. The work of Americanization pays not only in good citizenship, but in cold dollars and cents.

They Did Not Know Beans

At Three Rivers the foreign population is largely Polish. The librarian was distressed because the Polish women did not know how to cook anything but their native dishes. "Why, Miss Campbell," she said, "they never have baked beans!" After she had talked to them, the storekeeper asked, "What have you been saying to them Guinness about beans? I never sold a pot to one of them before, and now look at my window." It was full of bean pots. One Polish girl after another had come in and asked for them. This librarian has started a cooking class, and is preparing a cook book in Polish and English.

Saving Greek Babies

In a town where there are many Greeks, the librarian told Miss Campbell there was great need of a book in mod-

ern Greek on child hygiene. "These foreign mothers do not know in the least how to take care of their children," she said. "They feed them mostly upon crackers, because they look upon that as a mild and simple diet." Miss Campbell wrote around to all the principal publishers in various American cities, but could learn of no such book. Then she sent to Greece and secured four little books from Athens. She placed these in triumph before a friend of hers, the wife of a Greek lawyer in Boston; but the Greek lady, turning the pages of one after another, sadly shook her head.

"Surely they cannot all of them be wrong, Mrs. Canoutas," said Miss Campbell. "They are not suited to America," answered Mrs. Canoutas. "For instance, they all say that if a mother cannot nurse her child, the only thing for her to give it is goat's milk. But here goat's milk costs a queen's ransom. It is too discouraging for the women."

"Well, Mrs. Canoutas," said Miss Campbell, "I don't know what we are to do unless you write the book yourself."

The words were spoken in joke, but a few months later Mrs. Canoutas came into Miss Campbell's office at Room 520 in the State House, and laid on her desk a little book in modern Greek. She had taken the suggestion in earnest; she had written the book, and her husband had had it printed.

"It was a good book, too," said Miss Campbell, "for I submitted it afterwards to a Greek doctor, and he said it was all right." At the time she was disturbed to think of the expense that Mrs. Canoutas had incurred. "Didn't it cost a lot?" she asked.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Canoutas, "about \$600."

"I am afraid you will never get your money back," said Miss Campbell.

"Well," answered Mrs. Canoutas, "I may sell a few hundred copies; and I shall be willing to sacrifice something, so that my countrywomen's children may not die."

This book may be had from Mrs. S. G. Canoutas, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; price \$1.00.

More Evening Schools Needed

Miss Campbell emphasizes the importance of having more evening schools. She says:

"A democracy is only as strong as its weakest link. According to the census, the of the foreign-speaking immigrants who arrived in this country between 1900 and 1910, 94 per cent. were over 14 years of age, and 88.5 per cent. were over 19. The State of Massachusetts makes no provision for educating persons over 19. Some of the cities and towns do, through evening schools, and something is done also by the Young Men's Christian Association and other private agencies; but out of the 366 cities and towns of Massachusetts, there are 213 that have no provision whatever for educating the adult immigrant. To save expense, many towns are unwilling to have classes even for the younger foreigners. A member of the school board will say quite frankly, 'Last year I was afraid we shall have to have an evening school.'"

Should Educate Future Voters

"We spend a thousand dollars to educate a child up to fourteen—the age of production—and it is seven years more

before he can vote; yet we make no provision for educating these foreign men, and are urged to do so."

Women's Education Neglected

Most of the foreign women are mothers of young children. They cannot get out to evening school. A few organizations, like the Women's Municipal League of Boston, have afternoon classes for them in dressmaking and domestic science, and they learn some English in that way; but much less is done for the women than for the men.

Mothers Need English

The men employed in Ferguson's bakery near the Roxbury Neighborhood House, needed day classes instead of an evening school, because they work at night. Miss Campbell labored with the authorities to have the school started, and sent someone to talk it up to the bakers, and two classes were enrolled at once. Among those who were listening to the speaker Miss Campbell noticed a Polish man with two uncommonly beautiful and well-behaved children, one on either side of him. She asked him if he was going to join the class. "No," he said, "not I, but my wife," and he pointed to a woman sitting between two more children. "Our oldest girls are seven and nine. They go to school. They speak English. At home, they fight, my wife she not know what they fight about. She must learn English, too."

Cut Out Child Illiteracy

The census shows that the children of foreign parents are the least illiterate class in the community. The illiteracy among them is only 1.7 per cent., while among the children of native-born parents it is 3.3. Among the adult foreigners who come here, there is 12.7 per cent. of illiteracy, and in one generation it is reduced to 1.7 per cent.

Lectures in Many Languages

The Free Library Commission sends out speakers who can talk foreign languages to tell the immigrants about the opportunities open to them, the public libraries, evening schools, etc., and to urge them to go to meetings and take part in what is going on. The Old South last year gave \$1000 from the Mary Hemeway fund for lectures on educational and patriotic subjects, and by this means lectures were given in Italian, Greek, Polish, Portuguese, Swedish, Lithuanian and Arabic. There is never any difficulty in getting an audience. The questions asked show the interest; and the people always want to know why there are not more evening schools, and why men over 21 should be shut out.

More Money Needed

This money is now all gone; and although the Free Library Commission has had some help from other private sources, its funds are altogether inadequate. To carry on the whole of its work among foreigners, in a State where one-third of the population is foreign, the Commission last year had an appropriation of only \$2000 from the Legislature. This year it is asking for \$3000. This modest sum would pay for itself many times over, in the lessened cost of hospitals and jails.

Will Endow Libraries

Miss Campbell says: "Massachusetts has been unusually fortunate in gifts for free libraries. There is hardly a little town without one. We have more than 10,000,000 of buildings alone. They have been given out of gratitude. If you

look into the future, who are the people who are going to come back and endow our libraries? The children of the foreigners! In 20 years, the money the State has given to the Free Library Commission does not amount to one per cent. of what has come back as gifts."

This remarkable woman, who has brought so many good things to pass, has had a varied life experience. Born in England of Scotch parents, she lost her mother in childhood, and was sent to be brought up by her grandmother in Edinburgh. She was educated by governesses up to the age of thirteen, and later took honors at the Edinburgh Ladies' College, and the degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. The professors urged her to stay and devote herself to literature, but she joined her father, who had come to America, and for two years she did nothing but look after her brothers. She was one of a large family, ten sons and two daughters; and among so many boys, she was "a good deal of a tomboy," as she expresses it. One brother fell ill, and asked her to run his office while he was away. She became interested in the business—he supplied bark and smumach to tanners—and she did work for leather firms for several years, thus gaining business experience. Then it occurred to her that she had not gone to college for just that sort of work. The public library of Newark, N. J., wanted an assistant in the reference room, and advertised an examination for applicants. She took the examination, and won, over 35 competitors. From there she was called to Passaic. She has a keen, intelligent face, and a singularly pleasant smile.

Foreign Women Fit to Vote

Like most women of large intelligence, Miss Campbell is a suffragist. "I believe in it on principle," she says. "It is just as sure to come as the sunrise." She has no fear of the foreign women's vote. "The plain women are just as intelligent as the plain men," she says. "These foreign women understand every day things better than the well-to-do woman. Among the poor, the woman is the one who handles the family finances, and she is the one who has to go out and get better conditions. These women who handle the purse-strings have a marked clearness of perception as to what they want. The foreign women are particularly well equipped to know what is good for their children, and they are keener about it than the average American mother."

In New Jersey it was one of my stock questions to the immigrant men, 'Did you vote? What for?' Often the answer was, 'Two dollars,' or 'Two dollars and a half.' I do not believe the women will be half as mercenary. It will be harder to buy their votes."

This bears out the observation of Judge Lindsey, who says that in Colorado about one woman is corruptly influenced by money to fifty men. Miss Campbell added:

Will Broaden Women's Minds

"Women's intelligence will broaden as their education does, just as with the foreigners. It is surprising how fast they learn when they have the opportunity. Of course, there are fool women as well as fool men, but I don't think there are any more of them."

This is the argument for equal suffrage in a nutshell.

OHIO WOMAN WINS CONTEST

Folkmoor of the Woman's Journal Votes MARY E. GAYER of Akron, Winner of Prize Offered by The Woman's Journal in the Issues of February 24 and March 3

THE WINNING LETTER

"The word and figures below the name and address on the wrapper of my copy of The Woman's Journal are 'May, 17.' This means that my

subscription ends with the month of May, 1917, and unless I renew the

forementioned subscription by the payment of one dollar, I will have to forego the pleasure, inspiration, satisfaction, comfort and joy of living, which its perusal affords me.

"I consider the Journal worth its weight in gold. Just change the '17' to '22' and I will understand that I have won the \$5.00 in gold."

MARY E. GAYER,

406 Summer Street,
Akron, Ohio.

The letters submitted were, as a whole, unusually good, though some of them had to be left out of consideration because they exceeded one hundred words.

\$5.00 in Gold

will be paid for the best letter of about one hundred words giving the correct explanation of the word and figures below the name and address on the wrapper of each copy of The Woman's Journal.

THE FOLKMOOT

of The Woman's Journal will judge the letters. Contest will close on the 15th of March. Letter winning the prize will be printed in the last issue in March. Letters must be written by subscribers. Address all letters for this contest, Circulation Department, The Woman's Journal, 45 Bowdoin Ave., Dorchester, Boston.

The Folkmoor, in ancient England, was a meeting where views might be expressed freely through representatives. The Woman's Journal has broadened the meaning to include all persons connected with the paper; even though it might have been easy to limit the meetings to heads of departments. Here, for the first time in Folkmoor, women, as well as men, meet to discuss the needs and plans of their work and the action to be taken. Unique in its inception, the revived Folkmoor stands for practical business liberty, where its forerunner was an instrument of political democracy. Meetings are held in the big library of the publishing house overlooking Dorchester Bay.

HONORABLE MENTION

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

In response to request in Journal of February 24, I take it that the word on the wrapper indicates the month, and the figures the year to which one's subscription is paid. Any date previous to March, '17 shows one is in arrears, one after that, that it is paid ahead.

As all suffragists must know that without the Journal's help, we would have been miles behind where we are now, it would seem that we should at once be able to give an affirmative answer to the question: "Is my subscription paid to date?"

Some cute little trick that you gave us a hint To get us to look at the month and date After our names on the wrapper each week; They tell us as plainly as though they could speak

Whether you owe us, or we're owing you, And just the amount that now is due, The figures of course will mean the year, The abbreviated word, the month, we're dear.

So look at your wrapper, without delay, And just the amount that now is due, A date before this pressing time will show Your settling has been a little slow.

But if after March, seventeen, appears, You're paid up square, ally your fears. —Mrs. W. E. Crayton.
R. D. No. 4, Lima, Ohio.

News From the States

KENTUCKY SENDS CULINARY GIFTS

Biscuits, Candy and Hams Go to Mid-Lenten Bazaar — Auto-graphed Books and Pictures Also Sent

Kentucky's contribution to the Mid-Lenten Bazaar was for the most part in the culinary lines, since the promoters of the bazaar had requested as much Kentucky cooking as possible.

The show that Kentucky's fame is not limited to the kitchen, however, the gifts included works by Kentucky artists and authors, and some of the best baskets and covers for which the state has gained national reputation. The majority of the gifts were sent to the bazaar by the state's public schools. The state's public schools have been called upon to send gifts to the bazaar. The state's public schools have been called upon to send gifts to the bazaar.

Gov. Goodrich will address the meeting soon on "Why Indiana Needs a New Constitution."

MISS WILSON CONFERS WITH DAYTON SUFFRAGISTS

Dayton, O.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, who gave a concert in Dayton recently at the opening of the new Woman's Club building, conferred with Dayton suffragists in regard to the suffrage work the day after the reception. Miss Wilson is well known to be a suffragist.

EPISCOPAL WOMEN GET PAROCHIAL VOTE

At the Episcopal convention for the missionary jurisdiction of Southern Florida, Bishop Mann announced that women members of the Episcopal churches may vote in the parochial elections henceforth, the House of Bishops having consented to the striking out of the word "male" in the canon relating to such elections.

It was in St. John's Church in Tallahassee that this movement to grant women a vote in certain church matters began. The first session of the State Episcopal convention of the diocese of Florida rejected the proposition on a technicality, but about two years ago it was endorsed and sent up to the General Convention, held the past year, and adopted.

EVANSVILLE VOTERS WILL BE INDEPENDENT

Federation of Clubs Opposed to Aligning with Political Parties — To Judge Candidates on Merits

Evansville, Ind.—The officers of the local Federation of Clubs have declared themselves opposed to aligning themselves with political parties, and have issued a warning to the newly-enfranchised women against it. Mrs. F. F. Erb, president of the Federation, is an ardent suffragist, and a director in the largest suffrage organization in the State. The appeal to the new voters says:

"Our vote must mean a great increase in the already growing number of independent voters, who vote not blindly for party labels, but with eyes open for the men and measures which promise best for the community. The women should say to all political parties: Here is my new vote. That candidate will get it who offers me the best assurance that he will make this city a better place in which to work, keep house, bring up children and play. What is your program, gentlemen? To this end the women are getting together and informing themselves as to the mechanics of politics and the measures that are to come up for them to help decide."

WOMEN HEAR SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES

Waukegan, Wis.—Suffragists of the 4th Ward in Milwaukee held a unique meeting in the old East Division High School recently. All of the candidates for the School Board were invited to the meeting. A goodly number responded, giving the public an opportunity to hear and see the people for whom they are expected to vote. This was the first time of its kind ever held in Waukegan, and aroused much interest.

Next morning's morning papers carried the following: "Grandma's Mother! If you are interested in the children, if you care for their future well-being, BE PATRIOTIC and vote for school board members on Tuesday, March 20."

The women's vote at the primary this year was half as large again as it was years ago.

Great interest is being shown in the election of County Superintendent of Schools, and a large poll is expected.

A Suffrage Educator

Halsey W. Wilson, a prominent writer, is associated with Mrs. Wilson in the educational work conducted under the auspices of the National Suffrage Association. At present this work takes the form of suffrage schools to be held in the 35 non-suffrage States. At these schools, Mrs. Wilson is an instructor, usually in suffrage arguments and history, and is a able and convincing speaker. She has a wide knowledge of many subjects, and is the wife of a man who has been a business of supplying knowledge to all kinds of people and institutions. For Mrs. Wilson was a co-founder of her husband's Halsey W. Wilson Publishing Company, a great educational plant that began its existence in Minneapolis and is now established at the Plains, N. Y. It sends out information on every known subject to libraries, authors, magazines, and to foreign and domestic publications. With such a

WOMAN'S CIVIC LEAGUE FORMED IN INDIANAPOLIS

Aims to Educate Women in Duties as Citizens and All Women of City are Eligible for Membership

Indianapolis, Ind.—At a second mass meeting of women of Indianapolis held on March 14, a non-partisan organization of women voters was formed, with Miss Julia Landers as president.

Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke was chairman of the committee on the constitution for the new organization, with a representative on the committee from every ward. It will be known as the Women's Civic League.

Its object is "to educate the women of Indianapolis in their duties as citizens." Any woman may join by signing the constitution and paying 25 cents. An extension committee, made up of one representative from each ward, was formed to organize ward clubs for the education of women in civic duties. There will be both afternoon and evening meetings, for all women may profit by the instruction.

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background, Mrs. Wilson may be expected to be sure of her facts.

Mrs. Wilson is the author of a Woman Suffrage Study Outline, which includes a bibliography of suffrage material, books, leaflets, and speeches. It is a scholarly contribution to the cause.

Dr. Henry McCracken of Vassar College said that this bibliography "had met with unqualified praise" from the Vassar students "who had consulted it."

Mrs. Wilson's claim for her suffrage outline is that its scope, from Plato to the present, offers the breadth of view necessary not only for a good perspective but also for deep appreciation of the meaning of the subject.

She is just completing a round of suffrage schools which has extended as far south as Texas and as far west as Michigan. She has been in suffrage work for some years, and is now chairman of Educational Work for the 4th Assembly District suffragists of New York City, and President of the White Plains Equal Suffrage Club.

CAMPAIGN IN MAINE OPENS

Mrs. Livingston Will Direct Great Struggle for Enfranchisement of Women—Headquarters in Bangor

Bangor, Me.—Suffrage campaign headquarters have been opened in Bangor, in charge of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, chairman of the suffrage campaign committee in the State, and well known from Maine to California as one of the most effective speakers and workers in the country for prohibition and suffrage.

Headquarters are centrally located on the sixth floor of the Exchange Building, one of the new and finest business blocks in the city, and they overlook the Kennebec stream. They include four rooms—the large reception room where two stenographers are kept busy at work; the private office of Mrs. Livingston; the office of Miss Florence L. Nye, who has charge of the publicity work and will assist Mrs. Livingston in the management of the campaign, and a filing room.

The rooms in themselves are attractive, light and airy, and they are comfortably furnished and adequately equipped. From these headquarters will be directed one of the greatest political campaigns in the history of Maine.

Mrs. Livingston's wide experience in campaign work in many other States, her broad knowledge of conditions and unbounded faith in the cause make her well qualified to undertake the leadership of this notable campaign. In 1912 she was elected superintendent of the Department of Franchise in the National W. C. T. U., and she has traveled extensively in the interest of temperance reform, not only in the United States, but in Canada and Great Britain. She is also prominently identified with the Young Women's Christian Association, and with other national organizations.

The campaign committee is made up of representatives of the following organizations: the Maine Equal Suffrage Association, the Maine W. C. T. U., the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Grange, the Christian Civic League, the Federation of Labor, etc. Other prominent men and women of the State are actively connected with the campaign.

The secretary of the committee is Prof. Caroline Colvin of the University of Maine, and the treasurer is Mrs. W. R. Pattangall of Augusta.

BUSINESS WOMEN ORGANIZE LEAGUE

Atlanta, Ga.—The strong and growing sentiment among the business and professional women of Atlanta in favor of suffrage led to the organization of the Business and Professional Women's League of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. The first meeting was held at the home of Miss Alice Denton, when organization was perfected.

The first open meeting was on March 20, at suffrage headquarters. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, numbering not only many representative business and professional women of Atlanta, but men as honorary members as well. The object is to interest the business and professional women of Atlanta in equal suffrage, to the end that they may more directly and effectively work towards improving the social and industrial conditions into which they have been thrust by force of economic factors over which they have had no control. To this end the League will endeavor to present to them a true idea of the value of the franchise; by the distribution of literature, addresses by prominent citizens, and co-operation with the other leagues of the city, so far as time and energy will permit.

The program on March 20 included address by Mr. Eugene Mitchell, former President Board of Education; Dr. A. H. Van Dyke, prominent physician of Atlanta; Mrs. Chas. O. H. Craigie, President Shakespeare Society of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Chas. O. H. Craigie, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Beatrice Castleton, attorney Mrs. Emily McDougall, Mrs. Beaumont Davison, Miss Casta of Chicago, and others. Miss Alice Denton outlined the plans and aims of the League. Of especial interest was the address of Dr. A. H. Van Dyke, who is not only a leading physician of the city, but has long been prominently identified with its political and civic life, having served as Alderman on the Police Board, and held other public offices. Dr. Van Dyke stated that if the women took the advice often given them to "Go home and attend to their knitting," business would be demoralized and not a wheel could be turned. He believed he expressed the views of all thinking men when he hoped that this country would very soon have national suffrage.

CONVENTION IN INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana will be held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, April 17, 18, 19.

OPPOSE BILL AIMED AT WISCONSIN WOMEN

Suffragists Roused At Attempt to Oust Women Members of State Board of Control

Wisconsin suffragists are making a determined fight against a bill pending in the Legislature which would reduce the membership of the State Board of Control from five to three, and prohibit the appointment of women on it. This board has charge of all penal and charitable institutions.

One of the present members is Miss Katherine Williams, who has made a good record there for twelve years. Assemblyman A. E. Everett, who is pushing the measure, claims that no woman is capable of holding a \$5,000 position in a satisfactory manner. As a large percentage of the inmates of institutions are women, the suffragists contend that women should be represented on the board of control. All the county suffrage organizations are taking a hand in the fight.

OPEN NEW YORK 'VOTES' CAMPAIGN

"Thirty Weeks from To-Night" Is Slogan of One Thousand Optimists at Initial Meeting—Indiana Woman Describes Victory There

"Thirty weeks from to-night!" This was the slogan which rang through the hall on the evening of March 27, at the suffrage meeting which was the official opening of the 1917 campaign in New York State. In spite of the storm one thousand women crowded into the hall and applauded enthusiastically when Miss Mary Garrett Hay told them they would have to ignore rain and wind and summer heat from that moment on, until the thirty weeks were ended and Election Day crowded their efforts with victory.

The meeting was largely a justification for the recent victories in Ohio and Indiana. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton described the winning of Presidential suffrage in Ohio.

Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter, chairman of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, brought the greetings of its 80,000 members of the council and told how the vote was won in her State.

Mrs. Catt spoke on the victories in Canada and the hope of woman suffrage in Russia, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse spoke for New York, "Thirty Weeks from To-Night."

FUND RAISED TO SCREEN SCHOOL WINDOWS

Women Take First Step in Safeguarding Children From Danger of Flies

Racine, Wis.—A group of Racine women have taken a first step towards providing for the screening of windows in city schools. A fund has been raised to buy screens for one of the schools, and the physicians of the city say they will help to get the city school board to screen the rest.

Up to now no Racine school has ever had screens, although the study course includes lessons on the danger of flies as disease-carriers. The women who started the movement were Mrs. Ernest Smidding, Mrs. Roy Harbridge, Mrs. D. P. Davies, Mrs. Robert Buffham and Mrs. W. L. Haight.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS BLOCKING 8-HOUR DAY

Milwaukee Concerns Seem to Consider Their Profits of More Importance Than Health of Women Employees

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wisconsin Federation of Labor is petitioning for an 8-hour workday for women employed in factories. The State industrial commission is expected to make recommendations to the Legislature on a bill providing for a 48-hour week.

In spite of the growing realization that eight hours is the maximum of regular work that should be required of a woman in one day, there is evident much opposition among manufacturers in Milwaukee, as elsewhere, to such legislation.

Milwaukee candy manufacturers who employ many girls have told the commission that a reduction of hours for their women employees would greatly curb their output and would eventually mean higher prices for confectionery. Among those who appeared to oppose the petition for a forty-eight hour labor week for women were President Frank P. Ziegler of the Ziegler Candy Company, W. J. Reuter of the Princess Candy Company, and George Grasekoff of the Puritan Candy Company.

Representatives of local knitting plants are opposed to the abolition of night work, says the "Free Press."

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota's Child Welfare Commission appointed by Governor Barquist, saw 40 bills it had prepared introduced in the House of Representatives on March 20. The measures deal largely with the employment of minors, illegitimacy, institutional care of children and allied subjects.

RURAL SCHOOLS ARE UNSANITARY

Minnesota Mothers Find Unclean and Unsanitary Conditions — Medical Survey Shows Seventy-five Percent of Children Defective

Minnesota mothers are holding indignation meetings over school conditions both in the State at large and in Minneapolis. The trouble in the urban schools is not owing to the School Board which the women helped to elect. It lies with the Hennepin County delegation of the State Legislature, which refuses to uphold the increased tax levy for school maintenance asked for by the Minneapolis Board of Education.

The Senate has reduced the requested tax levy by .55 of a mill, and has voted to authorize bonds for only two years, instead of five as requested by the School Board. In consequence, either some of the work must be dropped from the curriculum, or the schools must close one month earlier, or the kindergartens must be cut out. The Parents' and Teachers' Association of the city is satirically asking the Senate what it would like to have cut out, and is further calling a mass meeting to feel the public pulse on the high-handedness of the Legislature.

Conditions in Rural School

The situation, a much worse one which is troubling the rural mothers, is voiced by their friend and representative, Miss Annie Shelland, supervisor of rural schools in the State department of education. Miss Shelland says that much too small a percentage of the money spent in the State for public schools is spent on the physical condition of the schools and the pupils. She makes a straight plea for rural school medical inspection, pointing out that:

Sanitary conditions are poor, and that knowledge of sanitary and hygienic principles is taught in only one school in ten.

Water supplies are contaminated in the majority of rural schools; light and ventilation are inadequate and faulty; school toilets not clean and unscrubbed from flies; wash places practically unknown in many schools, and when they are provided, towels are not clean and there are not enough of them; floors are scrubbed only twice a year in one-third of the rural school districts.

Need of Medical Attendance

In one county alone, where a medical survey was made, the conditions found were as follows:—and Miss Shelland believes them to be indicative of the conditions in other counties: 1485 pupils in 65 county schools were examined and the nurses found 300 children with diseased tonsils, 750 with defective teeth, 148 with defective sight, and 51 with adenoids. There were 24 cases of goitre, 7 of nervous disorders, 21 of defective hearing. Scarlet fever was found in five families, and it was also shown that every member in five other families was tubercular. The survey taken at the University of Minnesota shows that 76 per cent of the students arriving there are physically defective, and that more than half of these defects could have been corrected in their early school life.

The system of medical inspection now in vogue in the Minneapolis schools was won only after a hard struggle, led by prominent members of the Woman's Club, two of whom are the Presidents of the State and Hennepin County Suffrage Associations at this time, Mrs. Andrews Ueland and Mrs. David E. Simpson. Miss Shelland is also an active suffragist.

It is to be hoped that the women of the rural districts will see that to gain proper conditions for their children they must "get into politics" with something more telling than indirect influence.

LEGISLATORS RECEIVE "GENTLE REMINDERS"

Wisconsin Suffragists Send Daily Statements Keeping Cause in View of Law Makers

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. A. M. Simons, formerly connected with Hull House, Chicago, spoke on "Woman's Part in the Government" at Suffrage Headquarters in Milwaukee, March 24.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are being approached at this session by new methods. Every morning the legislator finds on his desk some printed reminder from the women. One morning it is a list of the States and countries which already have suffrage; another, the suffrage planks in all the national party platforms; another, Governor Brumhaugh's message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, urging them to re-submit the suffrage amendment in spite of its defeat at the last general election.

OPEN SYRACUSE HEADQUARTERS

Syracuse, N. Y.—A housewarming was held in the new headquarters on South Warren street on March 22. Tea was served under the direction of Mrs. Thomas K. Smith, and home-made foods were on sale. Miss M. O. King was in charge of the housewarming.

Columbus, O.—Representative Brann has offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a woman attendant in the rotunda of the State House, says the Ohio State Journal. Not long ago there was but one woman employed in the Capitol, the assistant librarian. Now there are almost a hundred.

News From the States

MRS. CATT TO SPEAK IN FARGO EASTER DAY

North Dakota Executive Board Arranges Special Meeting in Honor of National President

Fargo, N. D.—The executive board of the North Dakota Votes For Women League is planning a big meeting for Easter Sunday, as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be in Fargo on that day and wants to meet the North Dakota Board. The regular meeting will be postponed to honor her coming. Special trains will be arranged for, so that women from other towns can come to the meeting.

The Board will discuss the suffrage school, the permanent organizer proposition, programs, local leagues, and the circulation plans for the next six months, as well as hear the reports of the delegates to the National Council and those of the Congressional chairmen of the State. A big reception will be held for the women of Fargo and a luncheon for the workers and the visiting delegates and board members. A mass meeting will be held on Sunday for Mrs. Catt at the Auditorium.

The result of the baby week campaign, held in Grand Forks by the club women last year, is a permanent baby clinic with the co-operation of the medical association and the visiting nurse and other organizations of the town. It is felt that the hard work of a one week campaign of education was well worth while when such a clinic is made a certainty for the community at large. The slogan chosen, for last year was taken from a school girl's original remark, and was "Grand Babies for Grand Forks." With the help of the clinic this slogan may become a reality.



MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER, First Vice President N. A. W. S. A., and her first grandson.

CHILD LABOR EXPERT IN TALK TO WOMEN

New York City—Owen Lovejoy, and William J. Burns spoke before an audience of women on March 20, under the auspices of the State Suffrage Party. Equal guardianship laws, wage laws and the eight-hour principle for women were discussed by Mr. Lovejoy.

SUFFRAGIST MINISTERS HAVE GREAT INFLUENCE

Georgia Lecturer Emphasizes Need of Enlisting Preachers in Ranks of Cause

Atlanta, Ga.—Mrs. Charles O. H. Craigie spent the past week in Atlanta lecturing before various schools, clubs and suffrage organizations. She is touring the country, chiefly for the purpose of organizing Shakespearean clubs and federating those already in existence. Her work here has been very successful and greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Craigie's talk before the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association dealt largely with her experiences along suffrage lines in the various States. Her work has been largely among the churches. She stresses strongly the great importance of enlisting the ministers under the suffrage banner, because of their great influence with the masses as well as the classes. It is her opinion that many ministers are opposed to equal suffrage because they have been flooded with anti-suffrage literature, while suffragists have been inactive along that line.

DAYTON HAS LESSONS IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Dayton, O.—Following the example of Toledo and Cleveland suffragists, the Dayton suffrage organization is beginning a series of lessons in civil government under the instruction of Miss Charlotte Mary Conover, to fit women for the intelligent exercise of their recently acquired presidential franchise.

WOMAN IS TOWN ATTORNEY

Hairstown, N. J.—Mrs. Edith W. Rosecrans has been appointed attorney for Hairstown Township. She was admitted to the bar two years ago, and on several occasions has pleaded in the Warren County courts. Her husband is counsel for that county.

SUFFRAGE DEFICIT WIPED OUT

Iowa Campaign Loss of \$10,000 Cleared Away in Seven Months by "Butter and Egg" Money

Des Moines, Ia.—Less than three weeks ago a committee of anti-suffragists, gathered at the State Capitol, told the legislators that the women of Iowa did not want the ballot.

On March 21 it was announced from the State suffrage headquarters that the last of the \$10,000 deficit, remaining from last year's campaign, had been cleared away. A gift of \$2400 from a donor who signed as a "Former Iowan" made this possible.

The gift of \$2400 is by far the largest contribution ever received by the Iowa Suffrage Association. The greater part of the deficit has been raised by small individual subscriptions, or by suffrage organizations with scanty treasuries. Much of it is literally "butter and egg money," donated by farmers' wives who are working earnestly for the cause.

Immediately after the last campaign the suffragists began a movement to clear away their indebtedness. Dr. Edie McCullum Jones was put into the field to conduct this financial campaign, and her appeals for funds were effective. In spite of wretched weather and the recent defeat, the money came in, and interest was manifested everywhere.

Miss Lawther, president of the Iowa Association, is greatly elated over the clearing off of the large deficit and its effect. "The paying off of such a deficit within a year after a campaign which ended in defeat has rarely been equalled by any political organization," she said. "We respectfully call the attention of the men of Iowa to this feat of financing as indisputable evidence that the women of Iowa do want the ballot."

COST \$300 TO GET ONE MAN'S VOTE

Glens Falls, N. Y.—John A. Fitzgerald has just returned from the Mexican border. While there, he cast his ballot for President of the United States. He was the only man from Warren county at the border on Nov. 7, and it cost the county \$300 to secure and register his vote.

LOCAL MEETINGS

Atlanta, Ga.—The seventh ward meeting of the Equal Suffrage Party was held at the home of Mrs. W. D. Disbro on March 22.

PHILADELPHIA HAS NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Bertha S. Gruenberg has just been appointed Executive Secretary of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, to succeed Miss Caroline Katzenstein. She is the wife of Frederick P. Gruenberg, the director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Boston.—At the annual meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Mary H. Page; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. C. G. Ames, Miss E. G. Hinch, Mrs. J. D. Berney, Miss A. S. Blackwell, Mrs. L. D. Brandeis, Miss M. P. Follett, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Mrs. H. S. Luscomb, Mrs. W. S. McNary, Mrs. L. A. Meade, Miss R. S. Nichols, Miss H. H. Paddock and Mrs. Judith W. Smith; clerk, Miss Eleanor J. O'Brien; treasurer, Mrs. Philip Reed.

Mississippi

Durant.—A new League formed in Durant has the following officers: Mrs. Henry Hudson, president; Mrs. Florence Carr, vice president; Mrs. Walter G. Boyett, secretary; Mrs. Ella Wherry, treasurer.

Clarkdale.—A new League was recently formed in this city by the State president, Miss Pauline Orr.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Walter Clark; vice-president, Miss Lella Mae Sholl; secretary, Miss Margaret Jarman; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Wade.

Wisconsin

Oshkosh.—At a meeting held here recently, the Winnebago County Equal Suffrage League was re-organized with the following officers: President, Mrs. Stephen C. Radford; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. E. Stuart, Mrs. Clara T. Lund, and Mrs. Madge Ford; treasurer, Mrs. L. J. Finkerton; secretary, Miss Helen Davis.

Georgia

Atlanta.—Officers of the newly-formed Business and Professional Women's League are: Mrs. Eugene Mitchell, president; Mrs. E. N. Gibbs, vice-president; Miss Henrietta Welch, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Beaumont Smith, chairman membership committee; Miss Alice Denton, field secretary.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
TEUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
 Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal
 Rights and especially to Winning Equal
 Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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MARCH 21, 1917

A TIME OF TENSION

In these tense days, with tremendous issues impending, a multitude of women, keenly interested in the welfare of their country and of the world, are feeling bitterly their inability to influence the course of events. Whatever view they take of the crisis, whichever side they favor, their wishes have not the influence with Congressmen that is possessed by every man in virtue of his vote. With anguish or with exultation, according to their temperaments and their intelligence, women see the great crisis drawing nearer, and know that, though they cannot help to decide, they must yet help to pay—to the uttermost farthing.

A. B. B.

ALL AROUND THE HORIZON

The horizon is full of portents in these days—portents of all kinds, dark and bright. One that is bright and unmistakable is the great advance of equal rights for women.

From Russia, from England and from France, almost simultaneously, comes the news that woman suffrage is practically assured; and on this side of the water, within the past three months, the cause has won ten victories—the passage of partial suffrage bills in North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas and Vermont, the granting of full suffrage in Ontario, and the submission of constitutional amendments for full suffrage in Maine, New York, South Dakota and Oklahoma. In New York the legislative vote for submission was larger this time than last; and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw says the growth of the vote in the Legislature is only a small sign of the much greater change that has taken place in the constituencies.

Many things that we do not want are coming; but equal suffrage is coming too.

A. B. B.

WASTING OUR IMMIGRANTS

The National Suffrage Association is making a campaign against waste. In America there is too much waste of every kind. One of the worst is the waste of the precious human material that comes to us in our foreign immigrants.

They come to us from countries which have produced some of the world's greatest masterpieces in art, literature and music; from lands whose history is rich in examples of heroism. They come to us full of health and strength, and often of talent; filled often, too, with high ideals; brimming with possibilities of every kind. But, because of their ignorance of our language and customs, they are helpless, like children; they need protection, instruction and rational guidance.

Very little has been done by the government to give it to them. During all these years that they have been pouring in by millions, they have been looked upon almost wholly from a business point of view, as a supply of cheap labor from the standpoint of what can be got out of them in immediate profits. They have been freed illegally by all sorts of sharpers, and exploited legally in mines, shops and factories. They are thrown into an environment where their minds have no chance to grow, and where they lose their health, their morals, and, worst of all, their ideals. They make large profits for their employers for a few years, and then go to the scrap-heap and become a burden to be borne by the whole community. Many succeed, in spite of all handicaps, but this is a true picture of the fate of millions. It seems almost incredible that most States make no provision even for teaching immigrants English, except, of course, the children.

Immigrants need nothing until they have learned English and have got a little used to their environment; and one common why they have been so neglected is because women have had no share in

the government. Many women have exerted themselves in behalf of the immigrant, notably Jane Addams, Sophonisba Breckinridge, Frances A. Kellor, Lillian D. Wald and Miss J. Maud Campbell, an account of whose remarkable work appears in another column. But the need is too vast to be met by private benevolence. The State must take it in hand.

In Massachusetts last year, the State Free Library Commission, which is doing fine things for the Americanization of the immigrants through the public libraries, had an appropriation of only \$2,000 for this department of its work. It is asking this year for a modest increase, but it is not yet known whether the request will be granted.

In every settlement, the workers are grieved to see bright, lovable children and older people, fitted by nature to do the best things, destined to be ruined by overwork, underfeeding and a bad environment.

In commenting on the social evil, a famous Frenchman wrote: "O besotted nation, to turn all these lovely women, who ought to be our wives, mothers and sweethearts, into prostitutes!" Considering how we have wasted our immigrants, we may well say of the United States, "O besotted nation, to turn so many of these honest and healthy newcomers into cripples and consumptives, drunkards and anarchists!" It is as if a woman were presented with a great bale of dry goods, made up of all sorts of new cloth, including silks and velvets; and as if she used the whole mass to scrub her floor.

The average American despises immigrants. It is a mark of narrowness. The settlement workers who learn to know the people of any nationality always learn to love them. They could be made a hundred times more useful and happy by a little rational care when they first arrive. Admirable things will be done along this line after women get the vote and learn how to use it.

"Does your life find politics interesting?" asked some one reported in the Washington Star; and his friend answered: "Not as interesting as she expects to make it before she gets through with it."

A. B. B.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. SHAW

Some beautiful tributes were paid to Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw at the recent annual meeting of the Boston E. B. A. for U. G. Mrs. Park said that among all her great qualities the most remarkable was "the power of sheer goodness. I have never known anyone so good as she was. She always made me think of the beauty of holiness." We were always better for having been at a committee meeting with her. She never sacrificed justice to expediency. Everybody was important to her. It is a most wonderful light in one's life to have known her.

Mrs. Park named over some of the many movements which were started by the Boston Suffrage Association under Mrs. Shaw, and which have since attained a great growth—the first school centre in Boston, the first Parent Teacher Association, the Junior Councils, the Committee on Moral Education, the clean streets movement, and many more. Mrs. Shaw grew more and more interested in suffrage work. "The last time I saw her," said Mrs. Park, "she told me she felt that suffrage was the most fundamental and far-reaching of all the things she was doing."

Tender tributes were paid also by Mrs. Panny B. Ames, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page and Miss Blackwell. But perhaps the highest testimony of all was to be found in the splendid reports given of the year's work achieved by the Boston Association, which Mrs. Shaw had done so much to build up.

A. B. B.

AN ANACHRONISM

Commenting on the so-called arguments against admitting women to the law school of Columbia University, the Portland Oregonian says:

"It is flimsy reasoning, born of sheer intolerance. Sex discrimination, at best, is a near-cousin of class distinction, born of the same species of sentimentality. It has lost its place in the modern scheme of things."

Where women have a vote, these old prejudices quickly vanish. That is one among the many good results of equal suffrage.

A. B. B.

HAPPY KANSAS

It is announced that Kansas will increase its food supply by turning its county "poor farms" to purposes of agriculture. Twenty-eight counties have not a single pauper, and many others have so few that they can easily club together to take care of them.

Let us see, did not somebody say that equal suffrage would raise taxes, ruin business and be fatal to prosperity? It does not seem to work out that way in Kansas.

A. B. B.

A JUDICIAL QUESTION

From Alice Duer Miller, in N. Y. Tribune.
 How very much shocked every one would be, what talk about sex antagonism would ensue, if a committee of especially wise women met to debate the question whether or not men were human beings!

And yet, in connection with the coming Constitutional Convention, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is preparing to hand down a decision on the question whether or not women are people.

The Favorite of the Law.

"Tell me, am I a person, mister?"

"Nobody knows but the judges, sister. Only those men, astute and wise. With long gray beards and spectacled eyes."

And they are studying volumes dusty, full of decisions old and musty. Rulings, reversals, precedent.

Interpretations, and intent. And, above all, what Blackstone really meant.

When they've examined these minutely, Reasoned and argued most acutely, They'll tell you—and, oh! it will help a lot—

"If women are people, or if they're not."

"But, whatever the judges tell me, sir, I can't help feeling as if I were."

"Irrational, foolish, emotional sis! We cannot allow you to think like this. You must wait with patience, respect and awe."

And feel what the gentlemen say is law."

HUMAN WASTE

Shall Minnesota Hold Back?

From St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Fifteen States, representing 125 electoral votes, have granted complete or incomplete suffrage to women. Does any valid reason exist why Minnesota should not be the sixteenth?

Suffrage no longer is a fad. The movement is growing steadily, and it is only a question of time, and a comparatively short time, too, when women all over the United States will have the right to participate in all elections, national, State and municipal. Suffrage no longer is experimental, and the results have fully justified the expectations of the suffrage propagandists. It is well within the truth to assert that no State which has suffrage would consider abrogation of the right of its women to vote, and that the States which have had it the longest are those most satisfied.

Suffrage has resulted in certain legislative and governmental reforms wherever it has had a fair trial, but its chief benefits are to women themselves. Unquestionably, suffrage broadens the outlook of the average woman. Most women are conscientious; they take the right of suffrage very seriously, and their resultant study of municipal, State and national affairs has had a marked influence in widening their mental horizons. Suffrage has developed a side of their intelligence which lies dormant in most women.

Most of the so-called arguments against suffrage are based upon highly imaginative grounds and palpably false assumption. The right to vote does not make women less womanly; it does not destroy the home; it does not result in a reduced birth rate, and it does not destroy that chivalrous feeling which nurtures for woman. In fact, women who take their citizenship seriously usually are the best mothers; a man has an increased respect for a wife and daughter who vote, and can intelligently discuss the tariff and foreign relations, and women have had a direct and very salutary influence upon legislation and the conduct of elections.

Men who are running for office in the West no longer regale audiences with risqué stories and turn political meetings into debauches. Election officials do not show tobacco at the polling places, blow smoke in voters' faces, or carry bottles upon their hips. There is a new dignity to elections in the West since women began to vote, and it is a dignity very welcome to the better class of male citizens. Only the lowest and most venal class of professional politicians is adversely affected by suffrage, and that this is so constitutes one of the best arguments in its behalf.

There are few valid arguments to be urged against suffrage. There are, however, a great many wholly irrefutable reasons why women should be recognized as occupying a plane higher than that accorded to criminals, idiots and aliens. Giving women the vote will harm no legitimate interest. It will be a long forward step toward decent and efficient government, and work a wonderful improvement in the women themselves.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park wishes to correct an error in the account of her recent address to the National Executive Council. In describing the differences of view between the Congressional workers of the National Association and those of the Congressional Union, she was reported as saying that a compromise had been offered from the side of the National Association, but had not been accepted. This was not done officially. Mrs. Park merely suggested a possible compromise to two of the Congressional Union workers, and they did not approve of it.

A. B. B.

Half Minute Moods

THAT IS HIS BUSINESS

From Washington Star.
 "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "what is a diplomat?" "Why do you want to know?" "I want to understand what's going on when I read about it." "Well, that's just what a diplomat, as a rule, is in business to prevent you from finding out."

HADN'T CHANGED MUCH

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
 "Dad, what was the labor of Sisyphus?" "Sisyphus rolled a stone up a hill, and as fast as he rolled it up it rolled down again. It was a mythological episode. Nothing like that today." "Oh, I don't know," interposed mother, "washing dishes is just like that."

IMPERTINENT QUESTION

The aged lady next door had been ill, so one morning Willie's mother said to her small son:

"Willie, run over and see how old Mrs. Smith is this morning."

Willie departed, but in a few moments he came running back and said:

"She says it's none of your business."

"Why, Willie," exclaimed his mother, "what did you ask her?"

"Just what you told me to," said Willie. "I said you wanted to know how old she was!"

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

It is obvious to Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, and he does not hesitate to confess it in one of his chivalrous anti-suffrage tracts, that "when many suffragists are strenuous against a double standard of sex morality, what they want is to lower the standard for women."

It was equally obvious to certain gentlemen in England, when Florence Nightingale was strenuous against the conditions of the military hospitals, that what she really wanted was an opportunity for flirtation with the soldiers.

FOR WOMEN TEACHERS

Married women teachers in the public schools of Washington, D. C., if they discover that a visit from the stork is impending, must immediately apply for two years' leave of absence.

The Board of Education of the District has approved unanimously this amendment to its rules. It is the direct sequel to the court decision last year upholding the right of women teachers to marry without losing their positions.

The amendment provides that failure to apply for leave of absence, at the earliest possible moment, will be considered an act of insubordination, and will result in dismissal from the service.

After two years, however, the teacher may apply for her former position in the schools, or any position she is capable of filling; and she will be chosen for any open position in preference to new applicants.

A BALLAD OF CHIVALRY

By Ella W. Wilson.
 From the New Southern Citizen.

The hearse had passed, the mourners, too—Elizabeth Ann is dead.

She is sleeping in the graveyard now; the final word is said;

She has scrubbed and washed her final day and all her work is through.

They mourn her most sincerely, and her age was fifty-two.

She brought up seven children as a mother good and true.

She tended them in sickness as a good wife ought to do.

She kept the day unrested and she went to bed half dead.

She is quite a model woman," her loving husband said.

She cleaned and swept and dusted, canned fruit and salted meat;

For sixteen hours a day she proved a household drudge complete.

She helped him when he butchered and she helped him when they hayed.

And she made the clothes and mended them, and in the kitchen stayed.

Sometimes her burdens grieved her and worried her awhile.

So then he told her not to mind, to meet life with a smile.

And he carefully protected her, in his favor you will note.

Though he let her work her heart out, he never let her vote.

Her oldest son was drinking when the local option came;

She did not have to bear the toll of registering her name.

She did not bear the trouble, from her fireside forced to roam

To cast a vote on license, and thus break up her home.

She had to gather kindling, she had to bring in wood.

She had to pick the apples and do every thing she could—

But chivalry protected her, the men were proud to note;

They kept her labor from her—she never had to vote.

She had an education, she had good common sense;

She had capacity to live and affectionate heart to love;

She saw the leaders voting and she asked to have her say;

But they told her she was far too weak to share election day.

They have finished up Elizabeth Ann; from suffrage guarded well.

A younger wife will take her place and in her household dwell.

She is dead and gone to heaven at the age of fifty-two.

Though they never let her ballot cast, she have too much to do.



WILL THE OTHERS FOLLOW THE LEAD?

—From the Chicago Tribune

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN RUSSIA?

From the Chicago Herald.

That women may be enfranchised by the new Russian constitution is a probability reported from authoritative sources. A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd speaks of some promise of woman suffrage, and an almost simultaneous cable from Stockholm forecasts the same development.

The gains of the revolution have not sufficiently cooled to make analysis safe or certain, but the record to date indicates that progress may come now more rapidly in the empire of absolute autocracy than in the lands which previously were friendly toward democracy.

Just as Japan learned western science overnight, so Russia seems to be attempting to attain a genuinely democratic organization within a few weeks.

But what a challenge to the world would be woman suffrage in Russia! To Europe and to America the swift liberation of Russian women would be a tant.

Already the Slavic women have enjoyed a social equality with men. As revolutionists in earlier struggles the two sexes have stood together. Madame Feshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the Russian revolution," has been a symbol of national inspiration. For the franchise to come to her and to her sisters would be a rare realization of ideal justice.

OUR OWN ANTI-SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

From Alice Duer Miller, in N. Y. Tribune (Lesson 1—How to Write Anti-Suffrage News).

N. B.—This is very easy, and can be done by any one with good eyes, a pair of shears and a distrust of democracy.

Rule 1—Select any item from the daily papers in which a woman figures disadvantageously, and reprint it under the heading, The Sex that Would Purify Politics.

Rule 2—Always refer to any woman who breaks the law as a well known suffragist.

Rule 3—Select any crime that occurs in a State where women vote, and imply in your heading that it is the result of woman suffrage.

Ex.—"Man knocked down and robbed in the streets of Chicago." Head this: Where Ladies Vote.

Rule 4—Attribute a ridiculous assertion to the suffragists, and then refute it gloriously.

Ex.—Suffragists have always told us that if women voted there would be no more street accidents. Four vehicles ran into each other last week in the streets of — (name any suffrage city).

Clarence announced his coming by a series of howls. "Oh, my finger, my finger!" he said.

"Poor little finger," mother cooed. "How did you hurt it?"

"With the hammer."

"When?"

"A long time ago," Clarence sobbed. "But I didn't hear you cry."

"I didn't cry then; I thought you were out," said Clarence. —New York Times.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGIST WOLF AND THE SUFFRAGIST EWE

By Frederick W. Raper in Physical Culture Magazine.

An Anti-Suffragist Wolf was on his way to the polls one election day, when he spied a Suffragist Ewe. Having made up his mind to vote against her rights, he bethought himself how he might justify his action. Going up to her, he said:

"You ought not to be out on election day. A Ewe's place is in the home."

"As to that, I agree with you," replied the Ewe, "but the fact is that the Rams have made such a mess of things in the country that my Ram cannot make a living by himself, hard as he works, and so the Lambs and I have to go to the factory to make a living for the family."

"Be that as it may," said the Wolf, "you know you could never be a soldier, and therefore you have no right to be a voter."

"As to that," replied the Ewe, "neither could the Rams be mothers. But will you kindly look at that stream of voters going into the polls yonder? You will see there the aged, the infirm, the lame, the halt, the blind and the feeble. Not one in five is fit for military duty. If the test is not applied to the Rams, why should it be to the Ewes?"

"Politics are too dirty, and Ewes too clean to meddle with them."

"Really, doesn't that prove it is the Ewes' job to clean them?"

"Ewes would vote just as their Rams dictate, and, besides, they would be quarrelling all the time, and there would be no peace in the family, because the Ewes wouldn't vote the way their Rams want them to."

"Now don't you think these two reasons neutralize each other?"

"One vote in a family is quite enough."

"Then why do you allow the young Rams to vote when they become of age, regardless of whether they live at home or found another family?"

"Ewes wouldn't vote if they had the chance."

"That being the case, as you believe, you are not taking any chances in giving us the chance."

"You may depend upon it, there will be a great increase in divorces when the Ewes get to voting."

"Statistics in the suffrage States do not show it. In fact, in some places there has actually been a decrease in divorces since the Ewes got to voting."

"I have no doubt that is because there have been so few marriages," roared the Wolf, who was becoming weary of the conversation, "and, moreover, it is no use trying to argue me out of my prejudice."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of — dollars.

A HARD PROPOSITION

From the Milwaukee Free Press.

The following resolution was passed by an Irish corporation: "That a new jail should be built; that this be done out of the materials of the old one, and that the old jail be used until the new one is completed."

CATCHING UP WITH RUSSIA

From Alice Duer Miller, in N. Y. Tribune.

"Elections to a constitutional assembly will be based on universal suffrage—Press clipping."

Oh, what a glad day it would be. If Turkestan, New York and Prussia would make their citizens as free as Russia!

AS A CHILD INTERPRETED

New York Times.

The city's diners out are heard new story this season. Rabbi S. Wise of the Free Synagogue says: "Not long ago a mother of one of little pupils came to me and said:

"Doctor, how could you speak to little daughter so cruelly? She came home from the synagogue in tears, never wants to go back."

"What did I say to her?" I asked astonished.

"You told her if she didn't often you would throw her in the face," the accusing mother asserted. "I thought it over, much puzzled, then I recalled that what I really say was this:

"If you are not more regular in attendance I shall have to drop you from the register."

WITH THE WOMEN

From the Portland (Me.) Express.

A rummage sale is to be held in Portland to raise funds to assist in carrying out the woman's suffrage campaign. A certain empty store seemed a desirable place in which to hold the sale, and owner was approached. He proved to be a Hebrew, and when asked his price in turn inquired as to the object of the lessor.

BREEZY BITS FROM
THE CAPITAL

News and Gossip Wherein Happenings
Great and Small Are Related by
Mrs. Moque

The spectacular journey of a Pennsylvania representative from Philadelphia to Washington by aeroplane at the opening of the last session of Congress is no longer in the limelight since Miss Dorothy Folks of New York, a young and pretty suffragist, as well as a brave and fearless birdwoman, started prosaic Washingtonians by her attempt to visit the capital by the air route in her new aeroplane to attend the Suffrage M-Carson Ball and Bazaar. Not only is the distance attempted, by Miss Folks, twice as far, but she is always her own operator.

The ladies of the Suffrage Federation D. C. are congratulating themselves on the goodly sum raised by the ball and bazaar. Every fair has fancy articles, aprons and bags, and dainty little articles proving the dexterity of feminine fingers, but the piece de resistance of the Suffrage Bazaar was the table devoted to the fight against the "high cost of living."

Here was found a complete collection of the latest kitchen utensils, apple-cores, meat-choppers, biscuit-cutters, vegetable-parsers, and other labor saving appliances.

"We shall not ask a penny over the regular market price," declared Mrs. Walker, the capable manager, when the price of the flour from Minnesota was asked. "Suffragists are fighting the high cost of living, and we shall not add a penny to the housekeeper's burden, even for the sake of making more money." Learning of the flour presented by the ladies of Minnesota, gentlemen of the Washington Bureau of Commerce hastened to donate a big barrel of potatoes. Flour and potatoes are rather homely articles, particularly when sold in juxtaposition to the array of dainty articles on the other tables, but while they occasioned many smiles they brought in a fine sum to swell the proceeds. There were also ham from Kentucky, kumquats from Florida, and maple sugar from Vermont, with New Jersey marmalade, and other States' tasty donations.

The splendid drawing room at Headquarters made a fine setting for the charmingly arranged bazaar. Mrs. Henry Churchill Cook, President of the D. C. Woman Suffrage Association, sold aprons of every description. Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, President of the Anthony League, had a most attractive fancy table. Mrs. George A. Ames, of the Political Study Club, sold most appetizing-looking cakes. Upon a table presided over by Mrs. Moque, assisted by the College League, were bags for every use. The M-Carson ball on the opening night of the Bazaar was held in the state dining room, tea being served by Mrs. Charles T. Winkle in the small dining room adjoining. For the occasion Mrs. Mosshart yielded up the big publicity room, which was turned by Mrs. Clarence J. Blanchard into a popular ice cream parlor.

One of the most effective of the picturesque innovations of the Bazaar was the Dutch Garden. Upon the raised dais at the end of the drawing room was seen a charming garden of gorgeous tulips. For a small sum one of these could be purchased from one of the six charming little Dutch maidens in kerchief and Dutch mob cap.

The departure of Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, First Vice-President N. A. W. S. A. immediately upon the close of the Bazaar, for her home in Columbia, Mo., occasioned deep regret at Headquarters, where she had endeavored herself to all. With perfect devotion to the suffrage cause, Mrs. Miller has worked indefatigably for more than five months in Washington, where, with the splendid assistance of Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and other members of the National Board, a wonderful amount of work has already been accomplished at the capital.

News has been received at Headquarters of the retirement of Mrs. Mary F. Lammiman of Pownal, Vt., who was elected in 1906 under a law permitting women to serve as town clerks. After 41 years of faithful service as town clerk, Mrs. Lammiman announces that she will not be a candidate for re-election.

New Jersey suffragists are congratulating themselves on the fine showing made by one of the newly appointed Patterson policemen. Miss Cora Van Housen is only 19, but she arrested a culprit without help. The man arrested happened to be her own father, who, while intoxicated, had tried to demolish his home. She took him to the police court, and, while admitting she loved him dearly when he was sober, asked the judge to send him to jail. "Shall I send your father to jail for a year?" asked the recorder. "Yes, I think it would be best," replied the young policeman.

A bill to create a "Woman's Division" in the Department of Labor, similar to the Children's Bureau, was ably organized and conducted by Miss Julia Lathrop, who has been favorably reported in both houses of Congress.

The proposed Woman's Division is designed to investigate and report on matters relative to the welfare of the work-

ing women of the country, exactly as the Children's Bureau is entrusted with the task of child welfare.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is said, as soon as the investigation into the cost of living in the District is completed, will secure information to be used as a basis for a proposed minimum wage for women.

One of the greatest ovations ever accorded a new representative awaits Miss Jeanette Rankin, the lady from Montana, when she arrives in Washington for the opening of the extra session next month. She will make her home at N. A. W. Suffrage Headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue.



At the end of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper's weekly lectures, given by the Suffrage Federation D. C. to the ladies of Washington, such regret was expressed by the women attending the course that Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, President of the Anthony League, and others decided to continue affording the public an opportunity to enjoy their free lectures of educational value. Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, Vice-President and Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Anthony League, and principal of Paul Institute, has inaugurated a series of lectures on Parliamentary Law each Wednesday morning since Mrs. Harper's course was completed. Mrs. Paul is well known as an author and a successful lecturer on Parliamentary Law, the Principles of Common Law, and kindred subjects. The popularity of her talks is proven by the number of women regularly attending. Being a firm believer that even children should receive early training in the principles upon which our government is based, Mrs. Paul has established a kindergarten where the first lesson inculcated in the youthful minds of her little pupils is love of the flag. They also unconsciously imbibe patriotism, while listening to stories told them about the birth of "the star-spangled banner," and tales of the heroes of '76.

BRITISH UNION
HOLDS MEETING

(Continued from page 73)

that in the special war conference of the Empire, which has been summoned to consider questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions of peace, and the problems which will then immediately arise, the enfranchised women of the Dominions will be represented, while the women of Great Britain, being unenfranchised, will have no representation, and protesting against the continued exclusion of the women of this country from all share in the discussion of questions in which their interests are vitally concerned.

A further resolution dealing with electoral reform was carried as follows: "That the N. U. W. S. S. aims at securing a real equality of voting rights between men and women, but holds it self free to support, as it has always done, any measure of electoral reform which is brought before Parliament, provided that it seems likely to give the best immediate opportunity of obtaining votes for women on the most favorable terms that are practicable for the time being. It instructs the executive committee to carry out this principle in regard to any measures of electoral reform that may be introduced during the present session."

WOMAN IS SHREWDEST
EMPLOYER OF HER SEX

Madison, Wis.—"A woman should hire women," remarked Miss Heloise Arnold at the recent vocational conference for women held at the University of Wisconsin. She employs the 6,000 women of the Sears, Roebuck mail order company. "A woman is better fitted to employ her own kind, as she is the better judge," said Miss Arnold. "Success in employment work comes in dealing with people as interesting problems."

She has encouraged the college girl, as one with ideals and wide-awake interest, to enter the field.

COMPLETE FEMININE
TICKET BEFORE VOTERS

Topeka, Kan.—Dispatches from De Soto say that a ticket made up wholly of women will be presented in the election of April 2. At a caucus on March 20, at which men and women were present, the ticket was arranged, headed by Mrs. Little Coffin for mayor.

THE WOMEN
OF FRANCE

In the Midst of War the Chamber of Deputies Finds Time to Consider Plans for Rewarding Women for Services

By RUTH HART, Correspondent in France for The Woman's Journal.

France, the war and women! All the women of France have realized that their economic position during these terrible years will make a permanent difference in their position in the future. They have realized this difference in a vague, rather undefined way, not seeing in just what concrete form it would manifest itself.

The war is not ended. In fact, the full tide of the struggle has not yet been reached, but the question of the women's recompense is already being considered. And the recompense under consideration is to take a most concrete form. It is to be the ballot; or rather, a portion thereof.

Women to Represent Men About one month ago the whole nation was startled when one of the venerable members of the Chambre des Deputes made a speech in which he advocated some form of suffrage for women. He claimed that by their splendid conduct throughout the war they had earned some form of recognition by the government, and that also through the loss of the men in so many families the family would have no representation.

Since then the subject has been more or less a lively topic of conversation. Several different means are being considered. One is the granting of municipal suffrage; another is to grant full suffrage to all women who, through the loss of all the men members of the family, have lost all representation in the government. At the present moment the latter seems to be most in favor.

Overcome Suffrage Objections It has been most interesting to see how the men and women of France take to the idea. It is a country without a fully organized suffrage movement, and one would naturally expect a most strong objection. Among the men of France one does not find it. Instinctively they seem to be anti-suffragists, and much credit is due them when they overcome their objections. But among the women it is most rare. One will find the indifferent women, yes. But the anti-

As a matter of fact, there seems to be a great deal of suffrage sentiment among the women, but it is an individual sentiment and not an organized, collective movement. What the women of France need is a leader, one who could gather under one banner these thousands who are looking forward toward the light.

But organization in France is more difficult than in America. For one thing, the women of France cannot call to their standard the young girl fresh from college, as one calls it in France, the *lycee*, with her new ideals, burning with the zeal and enthusiasm of youth. The problems as a whole in France are very different from those in America.

But the right will prevail. If it is not shown to us in one way, it will be shown in another way. In France it is the war.

A letter from Miss Hart accompanying the above article announced that she was preparing to leave Paris for Salonica, where she would drive a field ambulance. A later dispatch tells of her arrival in Greece. Since the war began, Miss Hart, who is one of the heroines of the battle lines on the western front, has been connected with the American Red Cross, and for the last year she has been in the field service driving one of the automobile ambulances. She will drive an ambulance in the hospital corps following the Serbian army.

FARMERS ARE READY TO
VOTE "YES" IN NEW YORK

"We have no stronger ally in our fight for suffrage than the Grange," said Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell at a recent meeting of the New York State executive committee.

"The farmer's wife has nobly done her work for the farm and the farming community, and the farmer is ready to do her justice by giving her a voice in the government," said Mrs. Mitchell. "Grange men and women have discussed the work of our legislation. Together they keep up to date and informed on the important topics. There is no more conservative group of men in the State than the farmers, yet none more just. Nothing could show the stand the Grange takes for suffrage better than the resolution which they adopted at the annual convention of the New York State Grange.

"Many Pomona and subordinate Granges have passed suffrage resolutions. We have many requests for suffrage speakers. We have seen the great success of the Grange, in which men and women work side by side. What better argument could we have for suffrage?"

"If in the hands which have wrought for us so bravely and so tenderly there is placed this new weapon of political power (the ballot), we may be assured that it will be used wisely and well." Canadian White Ribbon Tidings.

"PUTTING OVER" A
SUFFRAGE EDITION

The Worcester Association Made a Financial and Editorial Success of Its Supplement to the Post

By Marguerite B. Sparrow.

As chairman of the committee to publish a suffrage edition of a daily paper, I have been requested to tell the Journal of our method and success.

A committee of seven was appointed by the president of the local suffrage organization. As chairman of this committee I divided it into sub-committees: (1) Editorial, (2) Advertising, (3) Circulation.

The business manager of the Worcester Evening Post offered to put "Suffrage Edition" across the top of the first page of the regular section; to give us a four-page section, approximately 60 per cent. to be advertising; to give us 50 per cent. to be advertising of our getting; to give us 50 per cent. of the profits on the advertising we secured, the other 50 per cent. to go to them to pay for their expense in getting out our section.

We accepted the offer, secured a paid worker to get ads under the supervision and with the help of the sub-committee, and in two and one-half weeks secured \$284 worth of ads, of which \$142 came to us. This sum paid our expenses for worker, cuts advertising postage, etc., leaving us a creditable amount to turn into the treasury.

Editorially we put the emphasis on the economic side of the question, omitting almost entirely the time-worn arguments. In fact, the edition was not argumentative in any sense. Our president, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, wrote the leading article on the economic position of women in Worcester. Another article, by a Woman's Trade Union woman, took up the working woman's point of view. There were several other articles along this line. The laws dealing with matters in which women are vitally concerned which failed to pass the last Legislature were printed and commented on. Some clever humorous articles and adaptations of Mother Goose rhymes were secured from writers of note, such as Robert Benchley of The New York Tribune, Ellis Parker Butler, Alice Duer Miller, and local writers.

Twenty-five boys were to sell the paper in assigned parts of the city. They were to receive profits on their sales and return to headquarters for their supper. The Woman's Journal gave us an excellent notice, and we received many orders for copies from this source.

Extra copies of the suffrage section alone have been sent out in great numbers by the club, simply as propaganda.

The Post deserves sincere thanks for its courtesy and interest, which took the very practical form of giving us a six-page section instead of four, when we found we had that amount of such valuable material that we could not bear to part with any of it. This, in spite of the fact that we did not get as enough "to carry" that amount of reading matter.

The Worcester Association wishes to express its thanks to the Journal for its interest and cooperation, and its special gratitude to Mr. Howard L. Blackwell for many helpful suggestions.

PARTY PLEA FOR
INDIANA WOMEN

Republican Committee Suggests That They Affiliate With a Clean, Economical Party—One Recipient Scorns Letter and Favors Prohibitionists

Indianapolis, Ind.—Republican State headquarters is sending out to many Indiana women, neatly printed letters, which are tactful pleas for votes.

Here is the G. O. P. letter: "The Governor signed the suffrage bill this morning."

"We believe the women of Indiana will avail themselves of the opportunity to become real factors in the political affairs of the State. We trust this is so."

"This is essentially a government of political parties, and political parties are the instruments by which thinking men and women promulgate and practice principles for the control of the influences surrounding the place they call their home. In this the efforts of the women can be invaluable."

"We urge you to affiliate with some political party, that your large influence may be effectively directed toward definite and possible ends; and we most cordially ask you to join with us, with full voice in party affairs, in a renewed, vigorous and conscientious effort, by clean and upright methods, to insure always to the people of the State and nation an honest, efficient and economical government."

"Help us in our efforts for clean politics. Help us keep the Republican party true to the purpose of its founders, and to make it always the political agency in this country for the greatest good for the nation and all its people."

"Republican State Committee." Mrs. William F. Clark, of the Central W. C. T. U. of Indianapolis, published a reply criticizing both Republican and Democratic parties, and saying that she will vote the Prohibition ticket.

WHO'S WHO
IN SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Medill McCormick Has Been Especially Active in Opposing Politicians Who Sought to Belittle Suffrage

Mr. Medill McCormick, the well known newspaper man of the Chicago Tribune and other papers, comes to Congress at this session as representative-at-large from Illinois—a fact of great interest to all suffragists, and social circles in Washington. His wife, Mrs. Ruth McCormick, preceded Mrs. Frank Roosevelt as chairman of the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., and those who were privileged to work under her capable leadership, rejoice to have her once more actively engaged with us in suffrage work in the capital.

Daughter of Mark Hanna Mrs. McCormick is the elder daughter of the late Marcus Alonzo Hanna, for many years not only President McKinley's foremost friend and coadjutor, but head of his party both in Illinois and at the capital. Miss Ruth Hanna, although a very young girl, was her father's constant companion and able assistant. She took an active interest in all his political plans, and secured valuable information and experience in campaigning. She learned at the capital the need of tactfulness and system in all organization.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Medill McCormick much work for suffrage was accomplished, and by her efforts, seconded by her able committee, misrepresentations like Stanley Bowditch, Thomas J. Hefflin and other gentlemen (who asserted mockingly they "loved the ladies") were given a much-needed lesson. By foul jokes and smiling innuendo these



MISS MEDILL MCCORMICK

salient gentlemen made plain the fact that to men of their mental calibre it was impossible to think of women except upon the sexual plane. Mrs. McCormick, however, effectively silenced Mr. Bowditch's insults by having a verbatim copy made of one of his speeches—which he took care to have expurgated for his constituents in the Congressional Record—a copy printed with all the innuendo, word for word, which Representative Hefflin of Alabama, the leader of the anti-suffrage crusade, and others in the House so enjoyed.

Copies of the Bowditch speech insulting womanhood were sent by Mrs. McCormick to every suffrage organization in the Union. Mr. Bowditch failed of reelection, and since that time Mr. Hefflin and others have not been so open in their contempt for the cause of woman's enfranchisement. With the acquisition of fifteen suffrage States—representing 125 electoral votes—the ladies of the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., instead of being hectorated and insulted, are accorded the utmost respect—respect which political power always secures with those perspicacious politicians who have unwillingly been obliged to see "the writing on the wall."

Generous Contributor to Cause Possessed of wealth, Mrs. McCormick for years has been a generous contributor to the funds of the National Association, in all fields of endeavor. At the time of the suffrage parade, March 3, 1914, Mrs. McCormick had made, at her own expense, a huge float which was one of the most notable features of the spectacle. Following the St. Marched Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mrs. Sherman Booth, members of the Congressional Committee, followed by the officers and members of the Washington Woman Suffrage Council, holding aloft their suffrage pennants as they slowly made their way up Pennsylvania Avenue, through a crowd of hooting hoodlums.

Times have changed indeed in Washington. Mrs. McCormick returns to the capital to become once more a resident and suffrage worker, but she can now smile at the thought of what she and other valiant women once had to suffer, in the capital of the nation.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FACES DOUBLE DUTY

Offers Services to Country "With No Intention of Laying Aside Forward Work to Secure the Vote"

Washington, D. C.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association, having offered its services to the government in case of need, will face the extra session of Congress with a double duty. The first condition of its pledge, "With no intention of laying aside our constructive, forward work to secure the vote for the women of this country as the right protective of all other rights," was followed by the declaration, "We offer our services to our country in the event that they should be needed, and in so far as we are authorized, we pledge the loyal service of our more than two millions of members."

Cooperation with Government The activities of the suffrage forces are being organized through three of its leaders appointed by the National Executive Board as a committee to further cooperation with the government. This committee has been chosen from those members of the organization who will be in Washington in close touch with the legislative situation at every moment. There are also women whose experience in public service is of varied character, and especially fit them to meet and deal with the problems confronting women in these critical times.

Intermediary Committee Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the chairman of the intermediary committee, besides being president of the National Association, is president of the International Suffrage Alliance, and is regarded as one woman in this country who more than others thinks internationally and has a thorough grasp of big international issues. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, through her interest in industrial questions and her membership on the U. S. Industrial Commission, has a large view of the economic problems of both war and peace. Mrs. Helen Gardner, the third member of the committee, is well known as an essayist, student and crusader in behalf of women's economic and political rights, and also as the wife of an army officer, is conversant with military needs and opportunities. Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Gardner are both members also of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association, which, under chairmanship of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, is charged with the duty of securing the passage of the Federal amendment for woman suffrage.

Plan for Service The specific undertakings of the National Association, some of them already under way, are as follows: (1) the establishment of employment bureaus for women, with the promise to protect those women against exploitation; (2) the increase of the food supply by the training of women for agricultural work and the elimination of waste; (3) Americanization—i.e., by means of classes in school centres, to teach to immigrants national loyalty and international tolerance. Continued cooperation with the Red Cross, in which many of the members are already active workers, is also promised.

Now that Secretary Daniels is calling for women's services in the navy, and still further demands for women in men's places are increasingly probable, the registration of available women workers will be undertaken at the various local, State and national headquarters of the Association. A suffrage agriculture committee, under chairmanship of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, of New York, is already at work forming farm and vacant-lots clubs, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri, is in charge of a Suffrage Thrift Committee, which is conducting a campaign for the elimination of waste, both these committees cooperating with the Department of Agriculture.

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NEWS STAND SALES

The general public goes to the news stands for special publications. The success of the Woman's Journal on the news stands of Greater Boston proves that the general public is interested in this publication.

Inquiries are coming from other sections as to the proper method of securing news stand sales of the Journal in other cities.

Write for full information.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE WOMAN'S JOURNALTHRIFT BONDS
SOLD BY STORES

Plan to Sell Small Bonds Through Retail Merchants to Be Tried in Six Cities

Thrift bonds is the name given to the small denomination bonds which are being distributed by the National Thrift and Corporation. As the name indicates, the purpose is to place first-class bonds before men and women who desire to make small investments, such a way that they may be purchased with the greatest ease and safety. The plan will go into operation on April 14 in six of the smaller cities, Bridgeport and Waterbury, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Lancaster, Pa.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

Distribution Through Merchants The chief feature of the plan is in the distribution, which will be made through retail merchants, in whose stores bonds may be bought as readily as any article of merchandise. Among the business firms which are to handle thrift bonds are eleven drug stores, six jewelers, fifteen clothing stores, five hardware stores, two furniture stores, two music stores, five cigar stores, one shoe store and one leather goods store.

Six bond houses and one bank have already agreed to handle the bonds, and in the business offices of four newspapers and in many factories and shops employees will be able to purchase ten-dollar bonds. The plan is devoted, for the present, at least, to State, City and Government bonds, since this list comprises the safest group of investments to be had.

As a Public Service An objection made to this way of handling bonds is the claim that a merchant should not sell bonds. This is answered in the statement that a store which fulfills its purpose is in reality a public service institution. That a customer may step to another counter and purchase a bond as easily as she may buy a yard of calico or a cake of soap in another part of the store is surely no insurmountable objection. The process requires only the payment for a bond which is handed over the counter, just as any other article of merchandise. Collection of interest requires only clipping the coupons attached and presenting them at the store where the bond was bought. Interest payments are made three times each year.

A Remedy For "Private Sales" It is possible that "thrift bonds" may show a way of avoiding the evils which have prevailed in the past from the private sale of municipal bonds. This system, by which open bidding is frequently throttled and cities and towns sustain financial loss in marketing their bonds, has placed issues upon an unfavorable basis. Various attempts at devising selling methods have been tried for the purpose of selling bonds to the best advantage, but as a rule they have not worked very successfully. If accessible to the small investor, the demand might be sufficient to enable municipal bonds to be sold directly or through co-operation with merchants along the lines adopted by the National Thrift Corporation.

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VERMONT VILLAGE LEADS IN PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Citizens of Morrisville Built Municipal Lake
Which Now Supplies Light and Power
and Makes Profit for Village

Through the northern counties of Vermont, winds the Lamoille river, flanked by the green hills which are constant reminder of the State's name. Midway across the State the mountains divide for a space, and here, ages ago, the winding of the river cut gorges and terraces and finally ascended to a U-shaped plain, some ten or twelve square miles in area, ending abruptly as the stream plunged into a deep gorge. Along the terraces above this plain the beautiful little village of Morrisville lies, its shady, winding streets following the contours of nature along the slopes and terraces upon which it is built.

To the casual tourist, following the conventional routes through the Green Mountains, his passage through Morrisville would differ but slightly from the sight of a score of enterprising villages tucked away among the hills. He would probably remark at the comfortable homes, the well kept streets and highways, the excellent lighting system and the evidences of activity in the business center, but until he became acquainted with the town he might well continue to wonder what subtle difference marks Morrisville apart from the surrounding towns. But let him talk to Morrisville's citizens, hear their references to municipal undertakings, and a light will dawn upon him. He is sure to ask, "What is this municipal business?"

Owns Electric Plant

Town ownership of water and light plants is not uncommon in New England, and it is not strange that the village of Morrisville decided to supply electricity to its citizens. At that time the water power of the Lamoille river, capable of producing several thousand horse-power, was practically neglected, except for a few seat-

tered shops and factories which utilized but a small fraction of the available power. No one had thought it practical to develop the water power. "We can not use it," "It would cost too much," "What would the tax rate be?" were the objections raised. The project seemed nothing more than the dream of a vision, an idealist. No one was ready to "get behind" a plan to provide motive power for industries that might come.

Growing Local Attraction

The arrival in Morrisville of David H. Lamberton, a well known newspaper man, to take charge of one of the local

ideas began to create small tempests in the calm of local affairs. Hardly had he become well settled before he galvanized into action the somnolent Board of Trade.

"Why don't you advertise?" he said. "Morrisville has advantages to offer; why not tell people about them?" Reluctantly the Board consented to a few simple forms of advertising, business men put pamphlets of Morrisville in their letters, some talked Morrisville when visiting other towns, a few sought to interest manufacturers. Then inquiries began to come in, "Can you furnish power to run our plants?" This was a sticker, for the developed power was used to capacity by established firms. Then Lamberton brought forth his proposition, "Why not build a dam at the Cady's Falls Gorge and create a lake in 'Egypt'?" (the local name for the plain above the gorge). "This will give power for as many in-

dustries as want to come here." A bomb from an aeroplane could not have made more consternation than this proposal. Some scoffed; others swore. "It isn't practical," "Think where our tax rate will go," "It will cost too much." The suggestion that a village of less than 2,000 inhabitants finance municipal construction to cost over \$150,000 was indeed staggering. But Lamberton was so



A COVE, LAKE LAMOILLE

papers, was an event of no more than passing interest. Presumably come for political purposes, the people of Morrisville, ever in a storm center of Vermont's heated political battles, said nothing and waited to see what Lamberton would do.

Whatever his main purpose, it was not long before Lamberton, and Lamberton's

insistent that he finally won over some members of the Board of Trade, and they agreed to have an engineer go over the plan. His report that it was entirely feasible cleared away some obstacles, and after much discussion and objection the village voted to build the dam.

While the city manager idea is not tak-



MUNICIPAL DAM FROM CADY'S FALLS GORGE

ing root in Vermont, Morrisville has always insisted that its affairs be done on a business basis, and believes expert management pays. With the installation of the municipal lighting plant the village engaged C. A. Slayton, an electrical engineer, to supervise the plant. Soon it seemed practical to unite the lighting plant and water system under one management, and Mr. Slayton was given charge of both. When the question of enlarging the plant and constructing the dam came up he produced some figures showing just what might be expected from the improvement. He declared that the plant would not only pay for itself, but would make a profit. Today this is an accomplished fact.

\$100,000 Bond Issue

To pay for construction the village issued bonds in excess of \$100,000, and unforeseen difficulties of construction increased the original estimates by some \$15,000. With the evidence of a limited market for light and power it appeared to many conservative business men that the debt would never be paid, and the village was saddled with a white elephant. Especially the proposal of the Water and Light Commission to furnish power at the rate of one cent per kilowatt hour seemed sure to take away all hope of profit.

Built Lake Lamoille

In the meantime the dam had been completed and "Egypt" was transformed into a beautiful lake, whose wooded shore lines and sparkling waters were a source of pride to the inhabitants. Boating and fishing were enjoyed, and all the benefits of a natural lake were added to the practical gain of water power.

To complete satisfaction with the un-

der-taking Mr. Slayton's prediction that the plant would pay for itself have been fulfilled.

The report for 1916 showed that the total construction cost of the electric system was \$170,377.18, and that of the water system \$41,886.82.

The construction cost of both systems is \$212,264.00. Of this amount \$117,264.00 has been paid from the earnings of the systems, leaving an outstanding debt of \$95,000. The gross earnings of the water system for the past year have been \$5,951.41. The water expense was \$122,280, leaving a net income of \$47,281.61. The gross earnings of the electric system for the past year has been \$17,097.37.

Cheap Lights and Power

The operating expenses, including interest, repairs, insurance, rent, renewal of meters, amounting to \$258.10, and changing the street lighting system at a cost of \$209.53, have been \$10,114.61, leaving a net income of \$39,927.76. The street light change was an unusual expense, and if that change had not been made the net income would have been \$30,123.59 for the year. The net income of both systems was \$11,721.37.

The rates for electric current in Morrisville are low, and compare with other places as follows:

Morrisville	6 cents per k.w. hour
Burlington	10 "
Montpelier	10 "
St. Johnsbury	10 "
St. Albans	12 "
Bellows Falls	13 "
Bennington	14 "
Windsor	15 "
For Power Purposes:	
Morrisville	1 cent per k.w. hour.

Hardwick—1 1/4 cent per k.w. hour.
Hyde Park—1 1/2 cent per k.w. hour.
Burlington—1 1/2 to 5 cents per k.w. hour.
Barre—2 to 4 cents per k.w. hour.
Montpelier—2 to 4 cents per k.w. hour.
St. Johnsbury—1 1/4 to 5 cents per k.w. hour.

Morrisville also makes a rate for heating and cooking, for one cent per k.w. hour, with a minimum charge of \$15.00 per year, and has thirty electric ranges in use or being installed.

After taking into consideration the low rates here, the condition of the property, the net income earned, and the fact that not a dollar in taxes has been paid to construct or operate the system, it must be conceded that Morrisville has honestly earned the reputation given her throughout the State of having the most successful municipal electric plant in the State.

The assets of the electric system at cost prices.....\$195,648.30
Cash on hand.....4,512.70
Stock on hand.....950.35

Outstanding Debt (bonds).....\$201,111.35
.....\$3,000.00

.....\$108,111.35

Probably in no other village of the same size is electricity used so fully for light and power. Few, indeed, are the homes which do not have electric lights, and a large proportion are equipped with electric ranges, flatirons, grills, vacuum cleaners and the scores of devices which are in every day use. Electrical supplies are sold direct from the municipal offices, and the complete handling is accomplished at a minimum cost.



CAMP SA MOET

MUSEUM SERVES CHILDREN FIRST

Institution at Jamaica Park Is Typical
of What May Be Done to Interest
School Children in Geology and Other
Natural Sciences—Boys Form Club
On Own Initiative

Museums for children have been established in several American cities. Beginning in Brooklyn, New York, in 1899, when the Brooklyn Institute moved into new quarters, leaving its old home to be fitted up for the especial benefit of the children, the idea has spread to Providence, Milwaukee and Boston and no doubt to other places.

Situated on a plateau-like elevation overlooking Jamaica Pond, Boston, is a three-story brick building formerly the property of the Park Department, but now serving as a museum for the young people of a large section of Greater Boston. Exhibits of stuffed birds, minerals and shells, attractively arranged in large glass cases placed so that even the smallest tot may see them; a large room on the second floor containing exhibits of the dress and manner of living of the Filipinos, American Indians, Japanese, Guatemalans and other races; and an "Industries Above" showing in a simple way the manufacturing processes of pencil and cotton-cloth making are some of the features which draw the school children to the institution.

The Children's Museum is not officially a part of the Boston Public School system, but it co-operates with the schools to a liberal extent. The visitor to the office of the director may have his interview interrupted by three or four calls from school teachers asking for appointments for their classes on the various subjects which the coming of spring in nature may suggest. When the children do come with their teacher, they are received by docents who show the group through the building and often give short nature talks in the little lecture-room on the southeast corner of the building.

Some of the boys get so interested in looking at the specimens that they come on Saturdays and spend a whole day studying the "wonders" of the museum. A "Sons of Nature" Club, composed of fifteen boys, meets every Saturday afternoon to discuss some geological or ornithological question. After the meetings, walks in the parkway which surrounds the museum are usually in order.

In the summer time, groups from the settlement houses of Boston pay visits to this "museum of nature," and derive much pleasure from such trips.

The picture in the next column shows children studying exhibits in the Boston Children's Museum.



COMMUNITY CLUB GETS GOOD ROADS

By the assistance of farmers, the town of Brighton, Illinois, a village of only 600 people, has worked wonders in the way of community road building.

For ten years the people of Brighton have been joining hands with their rural neighbors in co-operative work that not only has bettered the whole community, but has given the town a commercial and educational standing equal to that of many cities ten times its size.

Results of Co-operation

The community organization, which has thus united town and country, bears the unique title of "The Betsey Ann Association." It has given the community 27 miles of excellent roads, a \$15,000 accredited high school, a \$2,000 community building, and a neighborhood spirit which knows no township line or corporate boundary.

The Betsey Ann Association is incorporated, but not for profit. It has 165 members, divided about equally between town and country, and its membership fee is only 25 cents. The executive committee consists of nine members, of whom not more than five can be residents of the town.

The first improvement inaugurated by the association was the purchase of a fire bell. This bell was christened by a telephone operator, Miss Nell Plana-

gan. She gave it the name of Betsey Ann, which title has since passed to the association.

Raising the Money

During the second week of August, each year, the association holds a two-day picnic in a large tent. Concerts, dramas and other forms of entertainment are given by local people from both town and country. These picnics are always attended by 2,500 or 3,000 people. All concessions are run by the association and all the profit goes into the treasury. About \$500 is realized each year. This money is spent in road improvement.

One year the association built a mile of rock road, extending eastward from the town limits. Each year a contract for dragging, at frequent intervals, nine different roads, for a distance of three miles from town, is awarded. Each member of the executive committee has charge of a three-mile strip. An appropriation of \$400 is annually made for this purpose.

These 27 miles of good roads are the visible results of the Betsey Ann Association. They make it possible for Brighton to visit an to entertain her neighbors. They connect the town with the farm, and make the interests of one the interests of the other.

The Garden Club Is a Direct and Economical Means of Attaining City Beautiful Ideals

By Herbert W. Blaney, Landscape Architect

Does your community boast the deserved name of a "City of Beautiful Homes," or a "Garden City"? It should. Every city should, and of course you and all agencies in your town are anxious to make this boast.

The following factors, if achieved, will put your community in the "City Beautiful" class: (a) Streets well shaded with permanent trees; (b) Pleasant, well-planted parks and drives; (c) Attractive Civic Center or surroundings of the Business Buildings; (d) Beautiful Churches, Schools and Library with well-planted grounds; (e) HOMES of pleasing architecture and well-planted and cared-for lawns and gardens.

No item mentioned above is out of the reach of any community. Every city has streets, areas available for parks, playgrounds and boulevards; churches, schools; a library; postoffice; hospital grounds, etc., where there is an opportunity to create a pleasing setting and views by judicious landscape architecture. HOMES there must be, and why not have them surrounded with pretty and useful lawns and gardens, so that every street will become a glorious parkway, and each lot a wonderful garden charm?

The Club Idea

The Garden Club is sometimes organized as an independent society, or it may be a branch of some existing organization, such as the Woman's Club, Commercial Club or Board of Trade, Civic League, etc. The idea usually appeals to the women of the community more than to the men, because the women usually have the care of the home and its surroundings, they oversee the flower gardens and lawn work, the time is theirs to stimulate public improvement, which we are thankful they are promoting so courageously and well all over the country, and lastly, Garden Club work gives the organization, as well as the women individually, a worthy, practical, far-reaching and pleasant program of civic improvement for which we strive.

Teaching Through Leaders

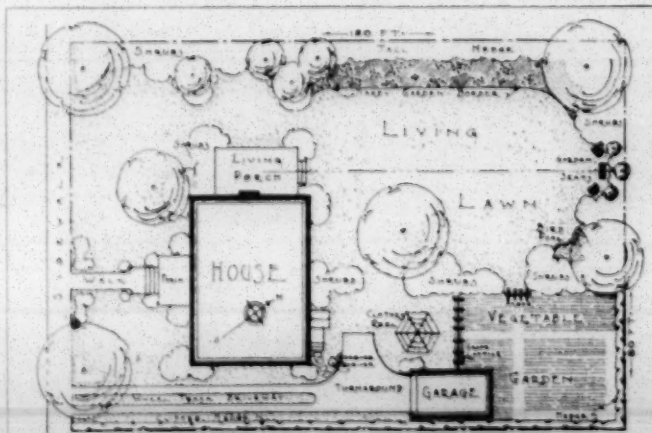
A few willing and interested club workers are essential to lead the club and to act as Group Leaders and as assistants to the Director. These Group Leaders should be women who have gardens or are acquainted with the elementary rules of gardening, individuals who will "enthuse" others to join in the campaign, and who will unselfishly assist all in their group. The group might compose a block, the homes on one street, or on a group of streets in a ward.

So far as possible, every home-owner in the city should be urged to join. It should be made requisite to membership, however, that every member pledge to

carry out some appreciable landscape improvement either on his own property or in assisting to promote improvements on other properties; that is, if some have not grounds of their own, let them cooperate and beautify a school ground, grounds about a church, etc. To belong, one must be interested and willing to work. There should be no shirkers.

This would mean that all the plans would have to be made and orders compiled by about Sept. 10 for fall planting, or April 1 for spring planting. This would vary somewhat in different sections, but ample time should be allowed for the nurseryman to do his part well.

The director would usually place one large order with a reliable nursery firm



LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR AVERAGE HOME LOT

Example of plan made in Garden Club work. By working in this way, above plan with complete planting notes, would cost from \$100 to \$250. Cost of executing entire layout would be about \$100.00.

Each member must have some responsibility.

The members of the City Council or Board of Selectmen, Park and School Boards, editors and reporters and school teachers, should be urged to accept honorary memberships. They can assist in extending the work to public improvements, carrying the enthusiasm to the school children, thereby making the work a community enterprise, and in advertising the fact that your town is up to date and a "City of Beautiful Homes."

The director would give a preliminary public lecture or address. Illustrated with appropriate lantern slides if possible, to explain the City Beautiful campaign, and the ideals of landscape art to be sought in the work of the Garden Club. This lecture will enlist the members and interest the citizens generally in improving their town.

Planning Gardens

The director, through his assistants, would assemble all plant lists from the club members fully two weeks before the opening of the planting season, either in spring or fall. For the Northern States

for all the plant materials, thus purchasing at exceedingly low rates.

When the shipment of plants arrives the director or a competent assistant would unpack, sort and "heel-in" the plants. ("Heeling-in" is meant placing the plants temporarily in a trench, and carefully covering the roots with earth to prevent drying out.) The individual orders of each member would be filled from the "heel-in" row as he is ready to do his planting. In other words, the Garden Club becomes a temporary co-operative nursery.

At the time for planting the director or his assistants would be on the ground to assist, if necessary, each member with his planting. The aim, however, would be to give instruction through lectures before the planting season, so that each member could carry out his own planting without specific help from the director. The ground should be prepared several days before the time for the actual planting.

Large Grounds Unnecessary

It is the writer's firm belief that from 50 to 75 home grounds of average size (lots 75x150 feet), can be expertly and

completely designed and planted in a season in this manner, at a very low proportional cost to each member for the expert services of a trained landscape gardener. Such an expert should, of course, be obtained as the director. The more assistance of an expert nature the director has, the more places could be planted. As probably not more than one-half the members would completely plant their grounds the first year, fully twice the number started above could well be assisted with one director in the time mentioned, namely, one day spent in the community each week for about three months.

Every member should expect to expend at least \$25 on his planting, and probably at least \$10 as his proportional part of the organization's expenses in employing the director, etc. It can be stated in good faith, however, that a sum expended through the efforts of such a Garden Club will bring results which would cost from ten to twenty times as much every member to act separately, in which case, of course, the great advantage of stimulating co-operative community effort would be entirely lost.

It should be stated that there would be a limit to the size of development one could undertake through the medium of such a Garden Club. Anyone having a large lot or contemplating an extensive and costly garden development would be advised by the director as to employing directly the services of a landscape architect, as an outside problem. The work of a Garden Club must be co-operative, and no one member should claim too large a share of attention.

OFFICIALS COMPLEMENT WOMAN PLANTER

The first woman in the Philippines to take the lead in agricultural pursuits in her district is Mrs. Teodora Zavilla, of Santa Rosa Laguna. Officials of the Bureau of Agriculture speak highly of her efforts to improve agricultural operations in her district, and say she has set an example which ought to be followed by all the farmers in the islands.

A report of the activities of the woman farmer was received by the director of agriculture from Inspector McCarthy of the station in Santa Rosa Laguna. He says Mrs. Zavilla is now the foremost farmer in Santa Rosa district. She received instruction in seed selection from Inspector McCarthy, and then she trained 15 of her own men, whom she accompanied to the fields and assisted personally in selecting the rice seed for the next season's planting.

Mrs. John Corbin of Nobleville, Ind., a Democrat, served at the recent city primary as an election officer. Mrs. Corbin's husband is a standpat Republican. She was the first woman in Hamilton county to be permitted to serve as an election officer. She did her duty conscientiously and well, and took a lively interest in the work.